The New-York Times.

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GOSSIP FROM ENGLAND.

LITERATURE AND THE COURTS—AUTHORS' RIGHTS.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 13.

A case of some interest to writers and publishers, but of little, if any, to the world in general, is now before the Vice Chancellor. Mr. Joseph Hatton, author of a certain number of clever and successful novels, and editor, until quite lately, of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, wrote for that periodical a tale called "Clytie," for which the proprietors agreed to pay him at the moderate rate of 15 shillings a page. Mr. Hatton quarreled with the proprietors, gave up the editorship of the magazine, but continued to supply the monthly installments of "Clytie," and when the work was completed sold it to the well-known publishers, Messrs. Chapman & Hall, for reproduction in book form. Thereupon Messrs. Mozley, the owners of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, applied for and obtained a provisional injunction, forbidding the publication of "Clytie" as a separate work. Mr. Hatton, in showing cause against the confirmation of the injunction, argued and swore that the right of republishing "Clytie," in the absence of any formal assignment of copyright to Messrs. Mozley, belonged to him; and he proposes, at a second hearing, to show that in such cases it is the custom between authors and magazine proprietors for the right of republication to "remain," as the affidavits run, "with the author." The evidence, by affidavit, of a great number of novelists will be produced. But this evidence will only show that authors and publishers often do business together in a very unbusinesslike manner, without written agreements, and upon verbal "understandings" alone; and that, as a general rule, authors are allowed by magazine proprietors to republish their contributions. As a matter of courtesy, however, and for his own security, an author makes a point of asking permission to republish; and Mr. Hatton would, probably, have taken this necessary step had he not foreseen that, owing to his relations with the proprietors of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, permission would be refused. The law on the subject (and that, I fancy, is what will guide the Vice Chancellor, rather than loose customs, having their origin in negligence,) is, that matter contributed to a magazine, in the absence of any written agreement, belongs to the author and proprietor of the magazine conjointly, neither being able to reprint without the consent of the other.

In the case of a very important work, a format understanding is, of course, come to as to whether the magazine proprietor purchases merely the right of publishing it in his magazine, or acquires all rights in connection with it. In paying, I forget how many, thousands of pounds for *Romola*, Messrs. Smith & Elder must have known, equally with "George Eliot," whether they were buying the mere privilege of running it through the *Cornhill Magazine*, or the full ownership of the novel. On the other hand, the first novelist of our age told me himself that when he was a constant contributor to *Fraser's Magazine* he was paid twelve shillings and sixpence a page (£10 a sheet) for his sketches and tales, without the question of his right to republish them being considered either by himself or by the proprietors. "No one," he added, with his characteristic and charming frankness, "thought them worth republishing." The author, however, having just a little better opinion of them than the magazine proprietor, and urged by his friends, who had a very high opinion of them indeed, obtained the right to reprint them; which, he told me, was granted to him with a smile, as much as to say: "Take them, Mr. Thackeray, and much good may they do you!" Published after *Vanity Fair*, they could not increase Thackeray's reputation; but they were much admired, and they must have increased his income—which is always something.

Mr. Hatton, though the proprietors of the *Gentleman's Magazine* are doubtless behaving unfairly toward him, can scarcely make out that they are claiming more than their precise legal rights. I hear it said on many sides that the law on the subject of magazine contributions requires attention, but the law is neither unintelligible nor unjust, nor difficult to observe as it stands. Whatever injury Mr. Hatton may suffer in connection with "Clytie," will have been caused not by any defect in the law, but by Mr. Hatton's failure to profit by the law which allowed him to secure the right of republishing his novel by stipulating for it beforehand. Probably in the end "Clytie" will somehow be brought before the public, and the writer must then console himself by reflecting that one effect of the law-proceedings in which he finds himself involved, will be to make "Clytie" widely known. The report of the case will be an excellent advertisement. The day before yesterday Mr. Hatton's ex-friends, the proprietors of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, applied for an order to incarcerate their former editor. Mr. Hatton's counsel took a jocular view of the matter, and said it was too hot to go to jail. Less on that ground than because it could not be proved that Mr. Hatton had been guilty of the contempt of court charged against him, the order was refused, and the gallant novelist is still at liberty. The somewhat ferocious proprietors of the so-called *Gentleman's Magazine*, wanted to throw their late literary chief into prison, on the plea that after the "Vice Chancellor" had ordered that the publication of "Clytie" should cease, Mr. Hatton had continued to advertise it in the papers.

A dispute which has arisen between Mr. F. B. Burnand, author of *Happy Thoughts*, and, in his way a true humorist, and Mrs. Edwards, author of *Archie Lovell*, can be decided only too easily. Mr. Burnand produced, a few weeks ago, at the Royalty Theatre, a comedy entitled "Archie Lovell," and avowedly founded on Mrs. Edwards' novel. Mrs. Edwards thereupon wrote to the *Observer* complaining that Mr. Burnand had not only dramatized her novel without her permission, but had made use of her title after distinctly promising not to do so; and she added that she herself had been engaged with a well-known dramatist (Mr. W. S. Gilbert, I believe,) in preparing a dramatic version of "Archie Lovell," which, now that Mr. Burnand had anticipated her, would be rendered valueless. Mr. Burnand's reply amounts to this: "That, in the first instance, the name he gave to his adaptation of 'Archie Lovell' was 'Helen Bertram;' but that the managers of the Royalty Theatre having suggested to him that since the piece was taken from 'Archie Lovell,' it might as well be called 'Archie Lovell,' he adopted their suggestion." The law in regard to the dramatization of novels is really in need of revision, or rather of fundamental alteration. At the present moment English novelists are as protected against dramatic piracy than are French dramatists. The French dramatist, by duly registering his piece, and causing a literal translation of it to be published in England within three months of the registration, which must be effected within three months of the production of the work in Paris, so secures his rights that not one scene of the work can be played in England, either in English or in French, without his permission. The English novelist, on the other hand, may be plundered with impunity by any dramatist who may think fit to lay him or her under contribution, whether for plot, characters, dialogue, title, or all four together. This is not only "not as it should be," but precisely as it should not be, and ought not to be allowed to continue.

Theatres, as distinguished from opera-houses, do not seem to be doing well just now. At the Vaudeville, Mr. Albery's "Pride," after a very short run, has been withdrawn, and replaced by our old friend, the "School for Scandal." At the Haymarket, Messrs. Henry and Athol Mayhew's "Mont Blanc" has been put aside for Mr. Tom Taylor's "Overland Route"—which is let down like a curtain after each new failure. Mr. Gilbert's "Wicked World"—thoroughly successful, I believe in New-York—was not so highly appreciated in London as it deserved to be. The portentous announcement appeared that "The Overland Route" would be performed "for a few nights;" during which it was well understood that a new comedy was being got ready. Mr. Godfrey's "Queen Mab" was brought out "with," as cautious and not unfriendly critics say on such occasions, "all the usual signs of success;" which means that no unusual sign—as of brilliant merit on the part of the author—is discernible. In spite, or perhaps in consequence, of "the usual signs of success," the audaciously named comedy of "Queen Mab"—as though Mercutio himself need not have disowned it—soon ceased to interest even those determined playgoers who make a point of going to see everything, or almost everything, that is brought out; and the inevitable "Overland Route" reappeared in the bills. Then the merry Swiss piece called "Mont Blanc," (a poor translation of a Palais Royal farce, with scenery and appointments worthy of "William Tell,") was produced, and one could see beforehand what *its* fate was likely to be, from the fact that Miss Robertson—the most charming actress in high comic, sentimental, and poetical parts on the English stage—was included in the cast. The "Overland Route" is now once more on the bills; and while the "Overland Route" is being played to audiences which must, I should think, be composed entirely of provincials—every one in London having seen it years and years ago—a comedy by Mr. Robert Buchanan, well known as a critic, but who would much prefer to be known as a poet, is being rehearsed. And what after Mr. Buchanan's comedy? The "Overland Route," of course. But after that? The best thing the Haymarket management could do would be to apply again to Mr. Gilbert. His pieces sometimes fail; but those of most of our dramatists seem never to succeed. The opera-houses, on the other hand, are doing very well. Balfe's "Talisman," ("Il Talismano,") at Drury Lane, with Nilsson, Campanini, Rota, and Marie Roze in the principal parts, is a great success. But of that I must speak in another letter.

S. E.

FIELD SPORTS.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME—ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 26.—The business meeting of the convention of the New-York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game has adjourned *sine die*. The most important public business done was the adoption of the call of the *American Sportsman* for a national sportsmen's convention to be held at Niagara Falls on the 9th of September next. The delegates appointed are Hon. A. C. Mattoon, of Oswego; W. S. Murray, of Niagara Falls; J. W. Babcock, of Rochester; Dr. Rowe, of Troy; and George M. Flowers, of Watertown. Delegates at large: Hon. Horatio Seymour, of Utica; Col. F. G. Skinner, of New-York; Seth Green, C. C. Morse, and A. B. Lamberton, of Rochester; Milton Hoag, of Seneca Falls; Delos Dewolf, F. T. Carrington, Alonzo S. Page, Charles T. Richardson, and John G. Kellogg, of Oswego; Hon. Wm. Pool, Cyrus E. Davis, Wm. Samways, and James T. Fulton, of Niagara Falls; John B. Sage, of Buffalo; Hon. F. E. Carroll, of Syracuse; F. B. Klock, of Utica; Darius J. Peck, of Lockport; Wm. H. Bowman, of Rochester: Hudson C. Tanner, of Oswego; Elisha Garrison, of Syracuse; and W. F. Porter, of Watertown. Two more delegates are to be appointed. The next annual convention of the State Association will be held at Watertown. The field sports were interrupted by the rain, but the programme will probably be completed to-morrow. The double-bird shooting closed to-day. Messrs. E. B Hambleton and George Smith, both of Buffalo, took the first prize; R. Newell, of Buffalo, the second; F. Troman, of Ilion, the third, and W. S. Lansing, of Buffalo, the fourth.

THE INDIANS.

THE DEATH OF COCHISE—HIS ADVICE TO HIS PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A letter from Indian Agent Saffold to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reporting the death of Cochise, stated that there was no danger of trouble resulting therefrom. His last words to his people, as reported by Agent Saffold, were to come to the agencies, men, women, and children, and forever live at peace with our people. Cochise's eldest son Taza had been proclaimed as his successor, and acknowledged as such by all his tribe.

THE SIOUX IN DAKOTA AND CUSTER'S CAVALRY.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 26.—From all information thus far obtained, it does not look as if the Sioux in Dakota are particularly anxious for a fight with the Seventh Cavalry, which they can have any day. Gen. Custer's expedition to the Black Hills would have started last Sunday if there had been any military necessity therefor. Its departure is now postponed until the 30th inst, or 1st prox.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

MONTREAL, June 26.—The *Le Bien Public* gives the following figures in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of St. Jean Baptiste. The procession measured 14,992 feet in length, equal to about three miles. The United States societies made a length of 6,014 feet, and those of Canada 6,778 feet, a difference of 764 feet. The united procession of cars was 768 feet, and that of the bands of music 1,167 feet. There were in all 132 flags, 33 banners, 31 bands, and 15 allegorical cars. At the picnic and concert on St. Helen's Island there were 15,000 persons; in the French Parish church at mass there were 20,000, and on the Champs De Mars after mass there were 25,000 people.

A MONUMENT TO THE ARCHITECT OF THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 26.—Several of the most prominent citizens here have formed themselves into a Bridge Monument Association for the purpose of erecting a colossal bronze statue of James B. Eads, chief engineer of the bridge at this point, with appropriate inscriptions thereon of all his associates in the work of planning and erecting the great structure. The project is to be carried out by voluntary subscriptions.

YALE COLLEGE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 26.—Over 250 persons applied for admission to the academic and scientific departments of Yale College to-day, the first day of the entrance examinations.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

THE WILLIAMS CREW.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Friday, June 26, 1874.

"Somebody must be last" is the proverb with which outsiders are wont to console defeated athletes. That was probably the form which consolation took with the crew of Williams College, which had that misfortune last year at Springfield. Bad as such comfort was it was superior to the moralizing of the sporting papers, who told the college in downright terms that their practice water—the Hoosac River—was so bad that they could never hope to enter a winning six. Gunster, who was the stroke of last year, determined to have the opinion of the college on this important matter, and all the classes were assembled at his call in answer to the question, "Shall boating be abandoned at Williams?" The response was a vociferous and most unanimous "No." Coupled with this emphatic negative was a request to Gunster to continue as stroke and Captain, and to lead them on, if not to victory, then at least to a good place in the contest. He complied willingly, being himself an enthusiast in the matter, and also one of the finest oars throughout the country. He picked out of the 135 men of Williams one dozen, and marched them over to the gymnasium, where he carefully examined their muscles, tested their lungs by the inflator, and measured their arms. Out of these he selected eight, and he told them that they all must consider themselves as members of the crew, because he would not place the men in the boat until within a few days of the race, and he expected each one of the eight to take his turn at the oar, sometimes in one position and sometimes in another. Then he strictly charged them if they did not feel determined to row up to the last pound of their power not to enter in the boat crew, since no college could win with five men, or with four. If they were not resolute and faithful he would choose less muscular men who would have the merit of pulling all they could. All were eager to row, and protested that they would do all that they were able. After these promises and preachings the real business began, and they commenced an elaborate course of gymnastic exercises, for which the college gymnasium gives ample opportunity; for Williams is so fortunate as to have a gymnasium which, both in its exterior and its interior fittings, is superior to any other owned by any college or scholastic institution. They swung clubs, they poised dumb-bells, they worked at rowing-weights, with a regularity and vigor which soon told upon their muscles, developing them magnificently. Then they walked a certain number of miles every day, and as soon as the Hoosac River was open they launched their barge and commenced rowing. Every day they have done eight miles, four in the morning and four in the evening, defying rain and snow and sun, and getting as bronzed as soldiers on a campaign. And the result of this rowing and walking and gymnastic practice is that the crew is in admirable condition, perfectly hard, perfectly healthy, and muscular to a wonderful degree. The eight who have been in training are as follows:

	Age.	Height.	Weight.
John Gunster, '74, Scranton, Penn..	23	5.11	159
J. H. Haynes, '76, Rowe, Mass.....	25	5.10	146
Chas. Gilbert, '76, Wilton, Conn....	19	5.10½	162
Chas. B. Hubbell, '74, Troy, N. Y..	20	6.1	160
M. P. Washburn, '77, East Boston..	19	5.8½	144
H. A. Barker, '76, Burlington, Vt...	20	5.7½	141
Benj. Norton, '76, Plattsburg, N. Y.	18	5.9	137½
A. S. Keyes, '77, Bennington, Vt...	19	5.8½	139

I have not indicated the positions in the boat, because that has not yet been determined. The places of two are pretty sure—Gunster as stroke and Barker as bow. Gunster is an exceedingly well-made man, with a biceps measuring fourteen and three-quarters, and a chest that is when inflated forty-two inches round, when natural thirty-nine inches. His muscles are extraordinarily hard and close packed like those of a pugilist. Measurement gives no idea at all of the man's development, for in other crews there are men with apparently larger biceps who cannot be compared to him. The large deltoid muscles are hugely developed, and the muscles of the legs, though not large, have the same character of extreme hardness as his arms. His rowing comes as near perfection as can be imagined, being distinguished for easiness of forearm play, length of reach, and power when going through the water.

Barker is quite a young man, but very athletic. He is passionately fond of the gymnasium, and delights in feats of difficulty and danger. His favorite exercise is the double-trapeze performance, in which he and another Barker, a namesake, (a grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt,) do such exploits as win the admiration of the whole college. This course of exercise has enormously developed the young man's muscular system, and his forearm actually measures a quarter of an inch more than the redoubtable stroke's, his biceps being as big. He will undoubtedly be bow oar, unless he should, in practice at Saratoga, show that he is not cool enough for the position. This, however, is very improbable, as he is cool enough on the trapeze.

Gilbert is also worthy of some comment. He is only nineteen, but is beautifully proportioned for a rowing man. He has a splendid forearm, and huge muscles behind the shoulder, but not being so fond of the gymnasium as the vivacious Barker, his biceps is less developed. His chest in a natural state is 39 inches round, and inflated is 41 inches. He is only 5 feet 10½ inches in height, but is still growing, and will probably be 6 feet by next year's regatta. He is loose-limbed, and has a fine broad back, though a trifle spare in the loins. He will be a prominent member of the boat-crew of Williams for some time, as he does not graduate until '76. In all probability he will be port waist in the boat, though that is not certain.

In the evening I walked down with the men to the boat-house, which is fully a mile from the Mansion House, where they are boarding. The Hoosac River is by no means the ditch which it has been called, nor is it an insuperable obstacle to a victory by a Williams crew. It is rather broader than the Cam River, at Cambridge, in England. During the long succession of victories of Oxford over Cambridge many men discovered the reason of Cambridge's long series of defeats in the poor practice water at Cambridge. But the tide has turned, and victory seems to attach herself very fondly to Cambridge despite the narrow crooked Cam River. The Hoosac River is not exactly as good as the Connecticut or the Charles, but then there are logs on the one and steam-boats and schooners on the other. The water of the Hoosac is perfectly tranquil at all times, and, indeed, it moves with such incredible slowness that it is impossible to say in which direction it flows. In the two-mile course, where the men train, there are so many turns that a coxswain is absolutely necessary. I went out as coxswain in the pair-oar with Nos. 7 and 8 of the crew, and satisfied myself that the only trouble with the course was its exceeding crookedness. The river is only eighty to a hundred feet across, and, having an imperceptible current, it is quite difficult to make out where the centre of the stream is. But with practice this difficulty disappears, and I can quite sympathize with the men when they say that the Hoosac is not *so very* crooked after all.

They got out their barge and commenced pulling a practice stroke almost immediately, without any preliminary paddling. The stroke of the Captain was simply perfection, but the same thing could hardly be said of all the others. There was a tendency to get the oar in too deep, which manifested itself pretty clearly. Nor had they succeeded in acquiring that peculiar turn of the wrist and forearm which bring the oar clear out of the water. Their time, however, was good, and they sat well in the boat. One man bent his back somewhat, but only occasionally. It seemed to be a habit of which he had nearly broken himself. They rowed about thirty-two strokes to the minute, using the English stroke, with the easy recover, and went very fast through the water. How they will succeed with the shell remains to be seen, but they do not propose to try until they get to Saratoga. There they will have the further advantage of coaching by a graduate of Williams, a Mr. Chandler, who was a member of the crew in 1871, and who has since been in England, and has a thorough mastery over the stroke. Between Chandler and Gunster, I do not see how the men can avoid picking up the stroke thoroughly. Of course, in the shell it is more difficult to catch it than in the barge. The different movements are more sharply defined, more cleanly executed, and the various little faults which do not tell in the barge become unpleasantly marked in the shell. Still, I have no doubt whatever that the crew of Williams will do remarkably well in their training at Saratoga, for some of them seem born for oarsmen. It is probable that they will slightly increase their stroke there, and they will row in the shell thirty-four to the minute.

Their system of diet has been, throughout, extremely liberal, though the Captain allows the use of coffee, which is generally tabooed. There is something very bracing and exhilarating in the atmosphere of Williamstown, which is situated in the heart of the Berkshire hills, and it is possible that the air here will render permissible such slight divergencies from the accepted principles of dietetics. But I am sure that at Saratoga they will do well in eschewing coffee, for the crew is as full of nervous as of muscular force, and coffee will assuredly overstimulate them. They take their meals at the Mansion House, which is a fashionable Summer resort, frequented by many New-Yorkers of a very superior class, and their modesty of demeanor, their good looks, and their refined appearance have won for them so many friends that they will go to Saratoga with as many good wishes for their success as *Rosalind* and *Colin* gave to *Orlando* when he matched himself against *Charles*, "the bony prizer of the humorous Duke." Mr. Bailey is a good landlord, and it is very proper that he should keep a liberal table for his guests who are not training. But in my humble opinion, it is much too liberal for men who are, and it will be a good thing when the Williams men are at the lake side at Saratoga. I think their diet altogether too liberal, and that it would have told upon them had it not been for their glorious mountain air. They won't have this at Saratoga, and therefore they should not depend too much upon it. As they are to-day, they are superbly fit for the encounter, so far as their bodies are concerned, and I expect with regard to their stroke they will do marvels in the way of improvement when they get into the shell.

GAR.

THE NORTH-WESTERN SAENGERFEST.

CLOSING CONCERT OF THE FESTIVAL—CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION—A PICNIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 26.—Saenger Hall was well filled to-night at the closing concert, but as a number of societies, with the great star, Mme. Lucca, had departed, interest lessened somewhat. The choruses were not near so full as formerly. The programme, which was telegraphed yesterday, was rendered with good effect.

A business meeting of the North American Saengerbund was held at Gesangverein Hall, on Ontario street, at 10 o'clock this morning. There were two delegates present from each society attending the fest, and forty-nine societies were so represented. Capt. Edward H. Bohm, President, occupied the chair. The session continued until 1 P. M., and was of a somewhat stormy character, certain proposed amendments to the constitution being discussed with great vigor. Several changes were made that would not interest general readers. The important amendment which was adopted changes the period for holding the fest to every three years, instead of two, as heretofore. Detroit, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and Louisville, Ky., were respectively proposed for the holding of the next fest, but the delegates of the societies from these cities objected on the ground of the enormous expense incurred. It was finally decided by unanimous vote to hold it at Louisville. A resolution of thanks to the Cleveland Central Committee and to her citizens was then adopted, and an adjournment followed.

Carl Bergmann returns with his orchestra to New-York to-morrow. They receive $9,000 for services. The fest will close to-morrow with a picnic at the Northern Ohio Fair Grounds.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

H. Strickland's flour mill at Newcastle, Ind., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $25,000.

At an early hour yesterday morning the paint and setting-up shops of John Gill's extensive car works at Columbus, Ohio, were destroyed by fire. The loss is about $15,000; insured for $9,000.

Eby, Young & Co.'s steam saw mill and cabinet factory, Campbellford, Ontario, was destroyed by fire yesterday; loss, $15,000, on which there is no insurance. Flynn's blacksmith shop and dwelling was also burned. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

On Thursday night a fire broke out in the back part of Coons & Sons' cabinet shop at Prescott, Canada West, which resulted in the destruction of eight buildings. The loss is estimated at about $27,200; insured in the Johnstown Mutual Insurance Company.

LOCAL FIRES.

An extensive fire broke out yesterday about noon in the store-rooms of the varnish manufactory of Edward B. Smith, located at the junction of West avenue and Fourth street, Hunter's Point, Long Island City. Owing to the combustible nature of its contents, the building could not be saved, and was a total loss. It was a brick structure of one story, about 50 by 80 feet, and contained about 20,000 gallons of varnish. The flames were prevented from spreading, and in about two hours were brought under control. The loss is about $80,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The main manufactory escaped unharmed.

CANADA.

THE RECENT GALE—LARGE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

BATHURST, N. B., June 26.—The unsettled state of the weather causes great anxiety, as vegetation is seriously retarded and farming interests neglected. Yesterday there was a violent hail-storm. The gale of last week resulted in the loss of thirty-two lives along the eastern coast of New-Brunswick, nineteen being fishermen. Four barks and nine schooners were stranded, and about thirty fishing-boats wrecked. The wholesale destruction of nets by the storm will be a serious loss, as the salmon are unusually abundant, and large catches were being made.

DISASTROUS STORM.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 26.—A thunder storm on Wednesday did much damage. Several cattle were killed and a newly-erected rectory attached to the Episcopal Church at Oak Bay, was struck by lightning and very much injured. The inmates escaped almost miraculously.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 26.—News of a heavy gale at the Magdalen Island was received here to-day. Several schooners are reported ashore.

The staff of the Direct United States Cable Company write that they experienced a heavy gale at Torbay station. Many of their tents were blown down, and articles used in connection with the new cable were injured.

THE NON-SECTARIAN SCHOOL ACT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 26.—Thirty-six members have been returned favorable to the Government's Non-sectarian School act, four against it, and one doubtful.

REPUDIATION OF SPANISH BANK BILLS.

A letter from Havana, dated the 20th inst., says: The prospects are that a general repudiation of the bills of the Spanish Bank will take effect next week. Several cigar manufacturers have notified their customers that after next week they will not receive paper money, but will demand gold and silver. If this should really take place, and become general, there will be many failures.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY—M. COURBET CONDEMNED TO PAY THE COST OF RESTORING THE VENDOME COLUMN.

PARIS, June 26.—At the sitting of the Committee of Thirty to-day, M. Fallon, of the Right Centre, proposed the extension of President MacMahon's term of office to ten years, and the appointment of a Vice President. M. Dufaure opposed the project, on which no vote was taken.

M. Batbie announced that the committee would proceed to vote on M. Casimir-Perier's bill next Monday.

The Committee of Parliamentary Initiative have decided against referring M. De La Rochefoucauld's monarchical resolve to the Committee of Thirty, and will probably declare it unconstitutional.

The Assembly to-day passed a bill granting 26,000,000 francs indemnity to the sufferers by the late war.

M. Courbet, the artist, has been condemned to pay the cost of the reconstruction of the Vendôme column.

Domiciliary visits have been made by the Police to the offices of the Imperialist journals, and to the residences of prominent Bonapartists, and important documents have been seized.

The Budget Committee have rejected the bill submitted by M. Magne, Minister of Finance, providing for an increase of direct taxation, and have declared in favor of reducing the payments to the Bank of France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE SUEZ CANAL—THE PUBLIC WORSHIP ACT.

LONDON, June 26.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Capt. Baillie-Cochrane moved a resolve in favor of the interference of the Government for judicial reform in Egypt, because England is deeply interested in the uninterrupted navigation of the Suez Canal.

Mr. Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that the chief obstacle to such reform was France, who hesitated to abandon the position she had acquired in Egypt. If she persisted in her refusal to conform with the views of the other powers, the only course which remained for them would be to act without her.

Capt. Cochrane's motion was not agreed to.

The opponents of the Public Worship Regulation bill, which passed the House of Lords last night, declare that it is useless and dangerous; that it affects questions of doctrine unfavorably, attacks the Ritualists unfairly, and jeopardizes the union of Church and State. The Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary for India, and other Tories vehemently opposed the measure, and it is understood will appeal to the House of Commons to reject it.

The bill reorganizes the present cumbersome ecclesiastical courts so as to enable them to take speedy cognizance of new ceremonies.

THE NEW STEAMER BRITANTIC SAILED.

QUEENSTOWN, June 26.—The new White Star steam-ship Britantic sailed from this port at noon to-day on her maiden voyage to New-York.

SPAIN.

THE ATTACK ON ESTELLA HOURLY EXPECTED—DON CARLOS DIRECTING THE DEFENSE.

BAYONNE, June 26.—The Carlists report that they have raised the siege of Figueras, near the French frontier.

Gen. Concha's attack on Estella is hourly expected. Don Carlos directs the defense in person.

GERMANY.

THE FULDA CONVENTION—CHURCH AND STATE IN BAVARIA.

BERLIN, June 26.—The Bishops in session at Fulda will issue a joint pastoral to the Roman Catholics of Germany.

MUNICH, June 26.—In the Bavarian Chamber of Representatives to-day, the Ultramontane party attempted to carry an expression of censure against the Minister of Public Worship, by moving the rejection of his estimates, alleging that he was the author of the conflict between Church and State in Bavaria. The motion was defeated by a majority of five votes.

ITALY.

THE POPE ON THE DEMONSTRATIONS OF SUNDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

ROME, June 26.—The Pope to-day, receiving a deputation from the Roman nobility, said the demonstration of Sunday last was a spontaneous and magnificent act of the people. The counter-demonstration of Wednesday was the impious and miserable work of the sons of darkness. The Pope added that he had received a letter urging him to quit Rome, because his person was not safe; but he declared he would remain here as long as God permitted.

THE BRAZILIAN CABLE.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES BETWEEN QUEEN VICTORIA AND DOM PEDRO.

LONDON, June 26.—Queen Victoria and the Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil have exchanged congratulatory messages upon the successful laying of the Brazilian cable.

CUBA.

DEPLORABLE STATE OF THE FINANCES—GOLD 292—MEETING AT THE CAPTAIN GENERAL'S PALACE.

HAVANA, June 26.—An address has been presented to Captain-General Concha, signed by business men of all branches of trade. It represents that:

"In view of the frightful condition of financial affairs, which threatens the ruin of the country and menaces the authority of your Excellency, it is the duty of every good Spaniard to come to the aid of the Government with such resources as he can command. Gold to-day is quoted at 292, and will undoubtedly soon reach 1,000 if speedy and supreme efforts are not made to check the rise. Rates of foreign exchange, like those of gold, are also going up indefinitely. This upward movement, if continued, will soon bring about general bankruptcy, and will make the cost of the necessaries of life so high that the people will be unable to endure it. The consequences of this deplorable state of things would be incalculable. It is the duty of all to try to prevent it. On this account, and for the above reasons, we ask for the imposition of a tax of five per cent. on the riches of the island which are represented by landed property in city and country, and by commercial and banking institutions and others, to be paid quarterly for two years, beginning with July 1, 1874. It is hoped that at the end of this period the war will be concluded, and there will be no further necessity for such extreme measures."

The subscribers to the above document pledge themselves to pay their part of the tax, and anxiously await a decree levying the same and making the necessary provision for enforcing its collection.

A meeting is to be held to-night at the Palace. The Captain General will preside. All the heads of the different branches of trade are invited to be present and discuss the financial situation.

Article 16, of the law of July 4, 1870, providing for the gradual abolition of slavery, declares that the Government is to indemnify the owners of slaves emancipated by the law, and for that purpose an annual tax is to be imposed on all slaves between the ages of eleven and sixty, of twenty-five cents each. Captain General Concha to-day issued a decree increasing the tax to seventy-five cents per capita.

It is reported that the Government intends to establish a penal colony on the Isle of Pines, under the charge of officers of the army, whither will be sent all traitors, vagrants, and incorrigibles.

THE TURF.

BEACON PARK RACES.

BOSTON, June 26.—The June meeting at Beacon Park closed this afternoon. Excellent weather has favored the management, and the attendance has been very good on each day of the meeting, the assemblage to-day being the largest of the week.

The first race was for horses that have never beaten 2:50, and of the eight entries four came to the post, viz.: Frank, b. g.; Danger, b. g.; Gray Dick, g. g., and Dot, s. g. In the betting Frank was the favorite, but the odds changed to Dot, and again to Gray Dick before the race closed.

The second race was for a purse of $2,000, for all horses, and the starters were American Girl, Camors, and the roan pacer Copper Bottom. The Girl was favorite at the pool-box, the backers of Camors being few, as it was known that he was short of work. The latter, however, won the first heat with considerable ease. The second heat was hotly contested between Camors and the pacer, resulting in a victory for the latter by a head in 2:22. Before the third heat a shower came up, which made the track a little heavy. The third heat was won by American Girl in 2:25, beating the pacer by half a length. She won the fourth heat quite easily, and also the fifth. In the latter the pacer, breaking to a stand still on the third quarter, was distanced, and Camors finished a good second.

SUMMARY.

BEACON PARK, June 25.—Purse of $300 for horses that have never beaten 2:50; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

D. Mace's g. g. Gray Dick	4	4	3	1	1
J. Austin's s. g. Dot	1	1	4	2	2
H. Woodruff's b. g. Frank	2	2	1	3	3
C. N. Howland's b. g. Danger	3	3	2	4	4r.o.

Time—2:33, 2:33, 2:35½, 2:35¼, 2:38½, 2:42.

SAME DAY—Purse of $2,000; free for all horses; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

J. Trout's b. m. American Girl	3	3	1	1	1
J. Austin's b. g. Camors	1	2	3	3	2
W. H. Crawford's r. g. Copper Bottom	2	1	2	2	dis.

Time—2:25, 2:22, 2:25, 2:26, 2:25.

THE UTICA RACES POSTPONED.

UTICA, N. Y., June 26.—To-day's races are postponed till to-morrow, on account of the unfavorable weather.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Andrew Hirche, a German, forty-four years of age, committed suicide at Buffalo yesterday, by taking laudanum.

Ezra Fisk, fifty-five years of age, strangled himself with a halter in a canal barn, at Buffalo, on Thursday night.

George Moore, a colored man living alone in a house near Athens, Ohio, was found dead, with a bullet-hole in his head, and his house in ashes, on Wednesday night.

The body of Calvin Cahoone, of Providence, R. I., who fell overboard from the steamer Montreal on the night of the 13th inst., at Three Rivers, Ontario, was found floating in the river yesterday.

John E. Osborne was blown to atoms yesterday, near Parker City, Penn., by the explosion of 100 pounds of nitro-glycerine, which he was transporting in a wagon. The horse and wagon were annihilated.

About 800 Canadian-Americans who came over to participate in the celebration of St. John's Day in Montreal arrived at Quebec yesterday, accompanied by a band of French musicians from Massachusetts.

MEETING OF THE BOOK TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—A meeting of the book trade of Philadelphia was held to-day, at which J. C. Astor, President of the American Book-trade Union, explained the object of the union, and read the platform, which, he said, would be proper matters for discussion by the convention of the whole trade. The platform suggests many reforms, among them the following, viz.: That the retail price of books shall be reduced so that the largest discount under any circumstance could not exceed one-third; it also recommends the abolition of trade sales.

The invitation which had been presented by Mr. Astor to the members of the trade in Boston and New-York to meet in convention at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, July 21, 1874, for the purpose of consulting on matters of interest to the trade, was extended to the gentlemen present, and signed.

THE WRONG MAN SHOT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 26.—A letter to the *Gazette*, from Owensburg, Green County, Ind., states that the whole neighborhood has been hunting Geo. Newman, a desperado and thief; that last Sunday they drove him into a thicket and surrounded it with armed men, with instructions that no guard should leave his post till day-light. A little before day-light, B. F. Corbin, one of the guard, saw Newman, and left his post to inform another guard. The latter, after calling a halt twice, fired and shot Corbin dead. Newman escaped.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 26.—This afternoon's *Gazette* states "on unimpeachible authority," that Hon. George F. Hoar has determined not to run for Congress, or any other office next Fall. It is known that Mr. Hoar strongly desired two years ago to return to the practice of his profession, but was overruled by his friends.

UNSAFE SCAFFOLDING—FATAL CASUALTY.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 26.—At Baden, in Beaver County, at a barn-raising, about twenty men at work on a scaffold were precipitated to the ground by the giving way of the support, falling about thirty feet. One man named Silas McPherson was killed, and eleven others were seriously injured.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—During the storm yesterday afternoon the lightning struck a man at Circleville, Ohio; a woman at Huntington, West Va.; two young men at Kalamazoo, Mich.; the Postmaster at Marion, Ind., and three persons at Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHOOTING AFFRAY BETWEEN EDITORS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 26.—A shooting affray occurred at Helena, Ark., to-day, between W. R. Burke, editor of the *World*, and C. A. Otey, editor of the *Independent*. Some half dozen shots were fired but nobody was hurt. The difficulty grew out of personal articles in their respective papers.

LEAGUE AGAINST THE COLORED MEN IN LOUISIANA.

FRANKLIN, La., June 26.—The white league is sweeping the parish of St. Mary. Two prominent Republicans, the backbone of that party in this pariah, joined to-day, and others are expected to follow. The line is so closely drawn that they must come over or take their chances with the negroes.

VETO OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LICENSE LAW.

BOSTON, June 26.—The License law recently passed by the Massachusetts Legislature was to-day vetoed by Gov. Talbot.

WASHINGTON.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

RETURNS MADE TO THE CIRCULAR OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION—MR. HALE AND THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The House early last session instructed the Committee on Education, of which Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, is Chairman, to inquire into and report upon the results that had been secured by the endowment of agricult

CITY TAXATION.

COMPLAINTS MADE TO THE STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

The State Board of Assessors met again yesterday, at the Tax Commissioners' Office, to hear additional complaints in reference to the valuation of the City. There were, however, comparatively few persons in attendance, and the complaints handed in were not numerous. Mr. F. M. Peyser said he owned three houses in Pearl street which were assessed at $75,000, while the property was worth only $100,000. He also owned Nos. 38 and 40 Reade street, which were worth $100,000, but last year they were assessed at $80,000. This year, however, he succeeded in having it reduced to $66,000.

Mr. John Palmer said he had this year purchased No. 72 Duane street for $36,000, but it was assessed at $39,000.

Mr. Peter Cooper said he had no complaint to make.

Mr. A. T. Stewart said some of his property was assessed about sixty per cent., while more of it was assessed at its full value. He had one house which he sold for $40,000, and it was assessed at $36,000. Some of his neighbors were, he said, assessed lower than he was, but taking into consideration all the information which he possessed, he was satisfied that City property was taxed more than it ought to be.

Mr. Henry J. Burchell said that tenement property in the Eleventh Ward was assessed very heavily. In Fifty-fourth street a house was assessed at $9,000, and if sold it would not bring that amount. He sold a house for $15,000 which was assessed at $11,000, and this house he sold because he could not stand the pressure of taxation.

Mr. Thomas A. Agnew said that his property was assessed at from sixty-five per cent. to eighty per cent. of its value. He had $500,000 worth of country property which he exchanged some time ago for property in the City, and he was very sorry for having done so. Two years ago he sold some country property for $125,000 which was assessed at only $12,000.

Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, of the Bank of the Commonwealth, said he represented a corporation which had purchased property for $190,000, which had been assessed at $220,000.

Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins was satisfied that the City was taxed more than double her proper share when contrasted with the amount paid by the rest of the State. City property was, he said, taxed up to ten per cent. of its real value.

Mr. Briggs said that the assessors throughout the State had committed perjury. They were bound, according to their oath of office, to put a just and fair value on each holding, and this they have not done.

Mr. Hawkins said that the board had the power to correct the evil, by bringing up the aggregate valuation of each county to its proper figure, and then leaving it to the towns to apportion it and fight it out among themselves.

Judge Hadley said it was proposed to amend the law so that the board would be empowered to fix the amount of taxation to be raised by each county, leaving it to the local boards to distribute the amount.

Mr. Hawkins said such a plan would do very well in the future; but what, he asked, were they going to do this year?

Mr. Charles H. Kitchall made a statement to the effect that the City valuation for the purposes of taxation was entirely too large.

Mr. Briggs, of the State Board, read the following statement:

"In 1855 the State census made the cash value of the farms in the State $799,355,367; cash value of stock, $103,776,367; of tools and implements, $26,927,502; acres of improved lands, 12,857,592. The value of dwellings in the State at that time was $664,899,967, and the value in the City of New-York $273,481,811. The owners of land in the State in 1855, by deed, contract, and lease, numbered 10,413 per cent. of the population. The cash value of farms in the State by the leases of 1865 was $929,349,331; the cash value of stock, $127,072,534; of tools and implements, $21,151,950; acres of improved lands were 14,387,437. The value of dwellings in the State in 1865 was $977,121,378, and the value in the City of New-York $425,096,193. The owners of land in the State in 1865, by State census, were 9.77 per cent. of the population; in the County of New-York only 1.57 per cent.; and in Kings County, 4.45 per cent. By the census report of the United States for 1870 the true value of real and personal estate in the State of New-York was $6,500,-841,264. Of this sum $3,484,268,700 was allotted to the City of New-York. The true wealth per capita in the City of New-York, according to the census of the United States in 1870, was about $3,700. Out of the City it was about $900 per capita. In the very elaborate report of the Tax Commissioners in 1863, he said, City property in regard to the rental, the value of real estate in New-York City will be found to exceed $1,000,000,000. He estimated the total value of all the real property of the State that year at $2,169,395,000. If Judge Peters was right in the value of the real estate in the City then, I am not sure that the value of real estate in the City now is one-half of the value of all the real property of the State. The actual increase in the wealth of this City in ten years has been great, as this one fact clearly shows. The Tax Commissioners state the estimated value of improvements for taxes alone at $118,546,478, nearly one-third of the value of all the dwellings out of the City in 1865."

Commissioner Andrews said that New-York City was the great depot for non-taxable property. Cotton and merchandise of every description, in transitu, were held here, and it was not fair to take such articles into account in estimating the wealth of the City. New-England sent her manufactures here; the farmers send their butter and cheese, and neither of these can be taxed. Yet all such merchandise is taken into account in the census report in estimating the wealth of the City, but for assessment purposes it was not wealth at all.

The board then intimated that any statements bearing on the question of taxation could be sent in to the Commissioners of Taxes, who would forward them to board, but that statements, to be considered, must be furnished before the 1st of August. The board then adjourned *sine die*.

A MANDAMUS AGAINST ASSESSORS.

Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, granted a mandamus to the Board of Assessors, directing them to assess the damage to lots belonging to Mr. Montague Ward, ingress and egress to which had been closed by the closing of a portion of the Bloomingdale road in the Commissioners' Plan of the Central Park. Mr. Ward claims that his property, valued at $10,500, has been rendered almost valueless, and that the former assessors allowed him nothing for the damage.

OUTGOING EUROPEAN MAILS FOR JULY.

The following is the schedule of steamers appointed to convey the mails from this port to Europe during the month of July: Wednesday, July 1—Russia, Cunard Line, Queenstown and Liverpool; Switzerland, Red Star Line, Antwerp; America, North German Lloyd, Bremen. July 2—Pommerania, Hamburg and American Packet Company, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. Saturday, July 4—City of Paris, Inman Line, Queenstown and Liverpool; Feld Marschall Moltke, North German Lloyd, Southampton and Bremen. Tuesday, July 7—Nevada, Williams & Guion, Queenstown and Liverpool. Wednesday, July 8—Calabria, Cunard Line, Queenstown and Liverpool; Hermann, North German Lloyd, Bremen. Thursday, July 9—Holsatia, Hamburg, American Packet Company, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. Saturday, July 11—Rhein, North German Lloyd, Southampton and Bremen; Republican, White Star Line, Queenstown and Liverpool; Washington, General Transatlantic Line, Brest and Havre. Tuesday, July 14—Idaho, Williams & Guion, Queenstown and Liverpool. Wednesday, July 15—Scotia, Cunard, Queenstown and Liverpool; Weser, North German Lloyd, Bremen. Thursday, July 16—Silesia, Hamburg, American Packet Company; Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Saturday, July 18—Washington, Baltic Lloyd, Stettin, Celtic, White Star Line, Queenstown and Liverpool; Msin, North German Lloyd, Southampton and Bremen. Tuesday, July 21—Wisconsin, Williams & Guion, Queenstown and Liverpool. Wednesday, July 22—Cuba, Cunard Line, Queenstown and Liverpool; Deutschland, North German Lloyd, Bremen. Thursday, July 23—Frisia, Hamburg-American Packet Company, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. Saturday, July 25—Oder, North German Lloyd, Southampton and Bremen City of Chester, Inman Line, Queenstown and Liverpool; Ville De Paris, General Transatlantic Line, Brest and Havre; Colins, Red Star Line, Antwerp. Tuesday, July 28, Minnesota, Williams & Guion, Queenstown and Liverpool; Schiller, Eagle Line, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. Wednesday, July 29, Abyssinia, Cunard, Queenstown and Liverpool; Hohenzollern, North German Lloyd, Bremen. Thursday, July 30, Thuringia, Hamburg-American Packet Company, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

HEAVY ROBBERY BY AN ERRAND BOY.

Edward Palacios is a native of the Bahama Islands, and has been employed for twelve months past as errand boy by Thomas W. Tobin, No. 1,229 Broadway. On Tuesday last he disappeared as did also $680 in cash from the money drawer of the store. He was arrested on Thursday, and arraigned before Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. He confessed his guilt and was held in $1,000 bail. He spent or lost nearly all the money.

THE ALLEGED POLICE ROBBERY.

Officer William Shaw, of the Twentieth Precinct, was arraigned in charge of Capt. McDonnell at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Morgan, charged with robbing Mr. James McKenna of $2,000 in cash and a gold watch worth $300, early on Wednesday morning. The full particulars were published in yesterday's TIMES. The robbery is alleged by McKenna to have been perpetrated while he was insensible from drink, lying on a stoop in West Twenty-eighth street. The officer's statement, as given at Jefferson Market Court, is that he roused up McKenna, who asked if he could not get a carriage. Soon after, he saw McKenna talking to a truckman, and then about twenty minutes afterward found him again asleep on another stoop. It was on being roused up this time that he made the charge of robbery. Mr. and Mrs. Bischoff, of No. 251 West Twenty-eighth street, testified to seeing an officer rousing a man off a stoop near theirs. The man was like Mr. McKenna. Henry J. Meyers, an employe of Mrs. Bischoff, identified the officer as the man who awoke McKenna. The case was adjourned, and Officer Shaw was remanded to the custody of Capt. McDonnell, to make out further charges.

THE CASE OF PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

STATEMENT FROM THE FIRM—GEN. BUTLER'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE.

After the full statement heretofore published of the difficulty of our firm with the Customs authorities, and the subsequent exhaustive examination of the whole matter by the Committee of Ways and Means, which resulted in the entire remodeling of the "Moiety" and "Seizure" acts, we had not supposed it would be necessary to add anything further in the way of explanation. But in the brutal and cowardly attack made upon us during the closing hours of Congress by Gen. Butler, certain charges were preferred by him in his character as a Representative, upon the floor of the House, against our firm, so definite and with so much of apparent authority, that we feel called upon, in justice to ourselves and the public, to make once more a brief statement.

The charges specifically preferred were, in the main:

First.—That we had as a firm attempted to defraud the Government and evade the revenue by importing metals, in the form of works of art and statuary. In reply to this it is only necessary to say, that the importations to which Gen. Butler referred were made before the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. came into existence, and before any one of the present or late members of the firm became connected with the metal-importing business; the senior member of the firm, William E. Dodge, being at the time engaged in the dry-goods business.

Second.—That in the Tariff Act of April, 1864, which temporarily increased the rates of duty on imports *fifty* per cent., "Mr. Dodge went to the Treasury and had a comma taken out of one place and put in another, and thereby cleared $2,250,000."

The exact facts in respect to this charge are as follows: In the very full revision of the tariff, as embodied in the act of June, 1864, (and not the act of April, 1864, as specifically mentioned by Gen. Butler,) it was decided by both Houses of Congress, after full discussion, that an increase of duties on tin and terne plates would imperil the large industries already taxed under the internal revenue in which tin was used for the packing of fruits, fish and vegetables, and for roofing, and so sought to reduce, rather than increase, the receipts of the Treasury. At the same time it was decided to increase the duty on sheet-iron, galvanized with an admixture of tin—which article had been imported under the name of "tin plates galvanized," and so definitely and distinctly named in connection with and at the same rate as "Galvanized Iron" in every successive tariff since 1857. The bill was passed on the 30th of June, and went into operation immediately. On examining its provisions we found that while the duty on "tin and terne plates" remained unchanged at twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, the addition of a comma after the word "plates," in the clause "tin plates galvanized," rendered the whole paragraph ambiguous if not absurd, and apparently imposed a new duty of two and a half cents per pound, an increase of one hundred per cent. on existing duties. Seeing how impossible it would be to enter our invoices at two conflicting rates for one and the same article, we applied at once to the Collector for a decision in respect to the course to be followed. The Collector saw the difficulty, and referred us to Mr. Fessenden, then in New-York, and just appointed Secretary of the Treasury. We called upon him, and he immediately stated to us and to the Collector that he had been Chairman of the Senate committee and one of the Conference Committee which had charge of the Tariff bill in question; that he fully remembered the discussion as to tin plates, in which he had taken part; that the full sense of both committees had been that tin plates should remain at 25 per cent. ad valorem; that the "comma" had evidently been inserted by mistake in the process of engrossing, and could not be considered as the true interpretation of the law.

He accordingly ordered the Collector to pass the goods at twenty-five per cent., and stated that on his return to Washington he would issue a new order in making the construction official, and this he did under date of July 23, after taking full time for consideration and consultation with his former colleagues in Congress and the experts of the Treasury Department. As finally interpreted by Mr. Fessenden, moreover, the law was not in our direct favor; but, on the contrary, had the technical error been allowed to stand and to entail a very excessive increase of duties, the advance in the price of stock on hand would have yielded to us, in common with all other importers and dealers, a very considerable profit. The facts, therefore, were exactly the reverse of those stated by Gen. Butler.

Third.—Gen. Butler states, that in our large and complicated business, every invoice brought day by day for us to the Custom-house, was wrongly stated, and that we were consciously and continually guilty of fraud.

Gen Butler knows this to be untrue. He knows, on the contrary, (for as the paid attorney of the informer, he has given attention to the subject,) that after a most careful and meritious examination of some thousands of our invoices by Jayne and his experts, aided by our own clerks, bribed to injure their employers, with the full use of our books and papers, there were found only some fifty that could in any way be made the subject of controversy, and that in the case of some of these, of from $20,000 to $30,000 each, the utmost possible loss to the Government could not have been in excess of from eighty cents to $1 per invoice. And furthermore, that the total loss claimed by the Government on all the invoices was only about $1,600, out of the imposition of some $40,000,000, and covering the space of five years.

We believe Gen. Butler further knows, but willfully conceals the fact, that the same error and misunderstanding of the intricate law which compelled us, under severe penalties, to invoice our goods both at cost price and at market price, led us, in the case of a great number of importations, to invoice their value above cost, and so resulted in a gain to the revenue and a loss to ourselves immensely greater than the Government claims to have lost.

Finally—Looking at all the circumstances and the character of this speech, its constant falsifications and perversions of truth, and its brutal personalities, we are quite willing to leave the verdict as to its effect to any who have fairly looked into the matters of which it treats. PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

AIR-GUNS.

For some time past the use of air-guns in the hands of boys have been amazingly and even dangerously prevalent in certain portions of the City. Window-glass has suffered to no little extent, and several instances of painful wounding of individuals have been noted. The instrument or weapon in common use at first glance appears to be nothing more than a toy for harmless amusement in target shooting, but close examination shows it to be capable of inflicting dangerous and possibly fatal wounds. In the hands of a ruffian with malicious intent, or in those of a careless person, serious results might easily follow, according to circumstances. In the former case the danger is more to be apprehended from the fact of the almost noiseless action of the gun, permitting its secret use, and in the latter, from its supposed innocuous character.

The instrument consists of a slender barrel or metallic tube which, joined to the air-chamber placed in the wooden stock or breech, measures about one foot in length. To this is joined another breech about a foot in length, for the better management and aiming of the piece. The missiles generally used are small darts, with sharply-pointed steel tips at one end and steadying feathers at the other. They are inserted in the barrel of the gun, at the breech, where the action of insertion by means of a powerful spring compresses a sufficient amount of air at the same moment to drive the missile therefrom with that force which constitutes its danger.

The weapon is by no means the same as that which years ago was interdicted as to manufacture, sale, and use, by special act of Congress, (that being as deadly in its effects as the ordinary rifle,) but though inferior in power, is constructed substantially on the same principle, and as such may come within the meaning of the statute of the State of New-York, passed in 1866.

Under the circumstance of the increasing use of this smaller weapon, and which was, doubtless, the instrument alluded to in the act, the attention of persons in the habit of using the air-gun is called to the following extract from the laws of New-York:

Eighty-ninth Session—Chapter 716.—An act to prevent the furtive possession and use of slung-shots and other dangerous weapons. Passed April 20, 1866.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Every person who shall within this State use, or attempt to use, or with intent to use against any other person, shall knowingly and secretly conceal on his person, or with like intent shall willfully furtively possess any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as slung-shot, billy, sand-club, or metal knuckles, and any dirk or dagger, (not contained as a blade of a pocket-knife,) or sword-cane, or air-gun, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof may be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison, or Penitentiary, or County Jail, for a term not more than one year, or by a fine not exceeding $500, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 2. The having possession of any of the weapons mentioned in the first section of this act by any other than a public officer, willfully and secretly concealed on the person, or knowingly and furtively carried thereon, shall be presumptive evidence of so concealing and possessing, or carrying the same with the intent to use the same in violation of the provisions of this act.

ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED SMUGGLING.

Capt. G. Bartholomew was brought before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday, on a charge of having smuggled into this port seven cases of olive-oil, on board the Italian ship Guiseppe, of which he was Captain. There was no proof of his knowledge of the fact that the oil was smuggled, and the Commissioner discharged him on that ground.

COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

CLASS DAY—THE ORDER OF EXERCISES—FAIR WEATHER AND AN ENJOYABLE DAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Thursday, June 25, 1874.

Last night it seemed that Trinity was fated to have a rainy day for holding her favorite exercise, as the sky had the appearance of rain. Hence, the pleasure was all the more enjoyable when the sun came out bright this morning, restoring general good humor. Old college sayings have it that Commencement is the Faculty's day, but Class Day belongs to the students alone. The exercises, and, in fact, the entire programme, of the day were greatly modified to-day by the recollection of the death of President Jackson in April last, and out of respect to his memory they were very quiet and unostentatious. The "spreads" and the ball in the evening were omitted.

Wandering up to the chapel at 8 A. M., the newfledged Sophs. were to be seen issuing from Brownell Hall, two by two; and with beavers on their heads and canes swinging they marched toward the chapel and entered. There exercises were held which continued some time. The exercises of the afternoon were commenced at 3:30. They were held on the campus directly in front of the chapel. The building faces toward the east, so that the front is shady all the afternoon. The seats are arranged in semi-circles on the green sward, the graduating class occupying the inner seats. The speakers address the audience from the broad porch of the chapel. The music was furnished by Elser's Hartford City Band, and was very finely rendered throughout. The audience was composed of the *élite* of Hartford society, intermingled with the sisters, cousins, and other acquaintances and friends of the seniors.

At 3:30 o'clock the class, headed by Mr. R. G. Erwin, Class President, and Prof. Jim, the old janitor of the college, marched from Seabury Hall and took their places within the semi-circle. They all wore gowns and Oxford caps, thus presenting an extremely scholarly and dignified appearance. In the middle an immense punch-bowl was placed, from which Adams, another old servitor of the college, furnished exhilarating liquor to the class. After the overture to the "Bohemian Girl" was rendered by the band, the President, in a neat speech, introduced Rev. Dr. M. Dubois, the orator of the day. The orator took for his theme the nature of our talents and our mind. His oration was a well-finished production, and closed with a tribute to the memory of President Jackson. Hisfinely conceived, and elicited great credit on the speaker, who, in addition to his training duties on the boat crew, had thus done so well. The oration was followed by the "Neu Wein Waltz" by the band, after which Mr. H. E. Cotton, the poet of the day, came forward and delivered one of the best things of the day. The appeal to his classmates, at the close, as to their future duties was very fine. The chronicles of the class were then delivered by Mr. J. J. Drumm. They were told in the raciest manner, and were a decided success. After a song, written by one of the members of the class, Mr. R. M. Edwards presented the lemon squeezer to the Class of '76. This is an old heirloom, which has descended from class to class since '57. They have been given to the most popular class in college, and so we must infer that next to '74, '76 is the most popular class in Trinity. The many ingenious derivations of the word lemon and things connected therewith, as well as the story in which the fabled history of the Squeezer was given, met with hearty applause. The gift was accepted in a neat speech by Mr. H. V. Rutherford in behalf of '76, after which the treasure was taken in a hack to be deposited in a savings bank, from whence it will not be brought out until '76's Class Day. After "Blanc Tefel" by the band, Mr. E. N. Dickerson, Jr., delivered the Prophecies. These are generally amusing imaginary sketches of the future career of each member of the class after he shall have left college. The next thing was "Dixie" by the band, when Mr. W. L. Chapin came forward, nurse in hand, ready to make the usual offering to Prof. Jim, the faithful janitor of the college. The Professor replied in his usual happy manner, making several very good hits on the different members, and at the close of his remarks, walking around the semi-circle shaking a man by the hand, perhaps for the last time. While the "Turner March" was being played by the band the class marched off to the north side of the chapel, and there planted their class ivy. On their return Mr. P. H. Whaley delivered the Ivy Oration. Then followed a song by the class, after which Mr. J. E. Brandegee delivered the Epilogue, summing up what the class had done, and wherein they were worthy of honor. "Auld Lang Syne" was sung by the class, and after a general hand-shaking the exercises ended.

Several of the prizes were to-day announced which were as follows:

Tuttle Prize—To that member of the Senior Class who shall write the best essay on "Number and Quantity as Elements of Physical Law," Thomas J. Drumm, Rochester, N. Y.

Chemical Prize, (Senior)—E. N. Dickerson, Jr., New-York City.

Senior Prize Poem—Thos. J. Drumm, Rochester, N. Y.

French Prize, (Sophomore)—Isaac Hunter, Reading, Penn.

Mathematical Prize—Jno. H. K. Burgwin, Pittsburg, Penn.

The following prizes were awarded to-day: The Tuttle prize, for the best essay, to Thomas J. Dennison, of Rochester, N. Y.; the Senior English prize, for best poem, to T. J. Dennison; the Sophomore French prize to Isaac Heister, of Reading, Penn.; the Freshman Geometry prize to John H. K. Burgwin, of Pittsburg, Penn.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

TERMINATION OF COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—CHANGE IN THE FACULTY OWING TO DISSENSION AMONG THE MEMBERS.

From our Special Correspondent.

CARLISLE, Penn., Thursday, June 25, 1874.

At 10 A. M. a large audience assembled at Emory Chapel to participate in the closing exercises of Commencement Week. The salutatorian, Mr. W. L. Gooding, delivered an oration on "The Use of the Imagination in Science." The speech was carefully written. The feature in this instance was the departure from the usual Latin oration. Mr. W. S. Cochrane made a good impression with his paper on the "Force of Ideas." Mr. T. S. Wilcox delivered an oration on the "Elements of Success," which lacked freshness and original illustrations. Mr. C. B. Staples delivered the Philosophical oration, ranking equal with the salutatory on the 'Failure of Man," as seen from history, which records no permanent work of man that has outlasted time. Mr. W. C. Gross chose for his theme "Pike's Peak or Bust," applying it to the spirit of American progress. The other speakers were Mr. E. H. Conklin, Mr. E. B. Mitchell, Mr. J. W. Wetzel, Mr. G. H. Somerville, Mr. H. M. Evans, Mr. R. M. Parker. Mr. Wm. Reddin Woodward delivered the master's oration, which was a beautiful and finished effort.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on U. L. Gooding, Galena, Md.; E. M. Conklin, Jersey City; H. M. Evans, Carlisle; W. C. Gross, Allentown, Penn.; E. B. Mitchell, Harrisburg, Penn.; R. M. Parker, Carlisle, Penn.; J. R. Parkinson, Reisterstown, Md.; G. H. Somerville, Ravenna, Ohio; C. B. Staples, Stroudsburg, Penn.; R. B. Weaver, Carlisle, Penn.; J. W. Wetzel, Carlisle, Penn.; T. S. Wilcox, Baltimore, Md. The degree of A. M. was conferred on F. A. Riggin, M. F. Thompson, J. L. Scully, V. L. Haddoc, W. R. Woodward, C. E. Cassel, H. W. Diehl, Rev. G. B. Phoebus. The degree of D. D. was conferred on John Dashiell, W. H. Warren, Rev. Mr. Stores.

Mr. J. R. Parkinson then delivered the Valedictory address.

The latter part of the week has been full of excitement on account of a change in the Faculty; Profs. Hillman, Stayman, and Tricket's chairs of Mathematics, Modern Literature, and Modern Languages having been declared vacant and being filled respectively by Prof. Lippencot, Rev. Mr. Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, and W. R. Fisher, of Dover, Del. The change is attributed to dissensions among the members of the Faculty.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

CLOSE OF THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—NAMES OF THE GRADUATES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Thursday, June 25, 1874.

Commencement Day was celebrated at Syracuse University to-day. The graduating class, numerically speaking, is of little importance. It will be remembered that "Syracuse" is a young university, having grown out of the old and now defunct institution known as Genesee College, situated at Lima, N. Y. A removal of that college to Syracuse was contemplated, but finally abandoned, and with the Genesee corps of instructors the present Syracuse University was established, and has been a success from the outset. This being the termination of its third academic year, the present class is naturally small. The succeeding classes, on the contrary, are large, the present Freshman class numbering 53, and the incoming class, it is expected, about 70.

Dr. E. O. Haven, of the North-western University, has been elected to and will accept the Chancellorship of the university, vice Chancellor Winchell, who resigned in order to enjoy a six months' leave of absence in Europe. On his return he will fill the geological chair in the university. With such a Faculty, and such an energetic man as Dr. Haven in the Presidential chair, the highest success for the university seems certain.

The names of the graduates of the Class of 1874 are as follows: Mary F. Cary, Fishkill, N. Y.; Charles A. Fowler, Binghamton, N. Y.; D. S. Kellicott, Buffalo, N. Y.; Rena A. Michaels, Utica, N. Y.; Frank S. Porter, Granville Summit, Penn.; Edwin R. Redhead, Skaneateles, N. Y.; Frank Smalley, Towanda, Penn.; Electa R. Whipple, Perrysberg, N. Y. The closing exercises, which have just been held in the Whiting Opera-house, have been very interesting. An oration by Frank Porter, Granville Summit, Penn., on the subject of "Mind, its Power and Social Development," and an essay from Miss Electa R. Whipple, entitled "At Evening Time There Shall be Light," are deserving of particular mention. Mr. Porter treated his subject in a masterly manner, and Miss Whipple's essay contained some rich gems of thought. A very fair essay upon the "Leaven of Democracy" was read by Miss Michaels. Thus ends Commencement Week at Syracuse, and a pleasant season has it been to all. Many prominent visitors have attended the exercises, and much important business has been transacted. Monday evening Prof. Comfort delivered the lecture before the College of Fine Arts. On Tuesday evening an address was delivered by Dr. Tiffany, of Washington, D C., who has no superior in pulpit eloquence in the Methodist Church. On Wednesday evening the literary exercises of the Alumni Association took place, after which the Chancellor held his usual levee, and to-day the exercises concluded with Commencement.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The Commencement exercises at Manhattan College, corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-first street, took place yesterday afternoon. A large tent had previously been erected on the grounds adjoining the building, but it was found inadequate to accommodate the large number of guests present, and as the weather was unfavorable, an adjournment was made to the Church of the Annunciation. The exercises comprised the following programme by members of the graduating class:

"Individual Influence"—Thomas F. McGare.

"Twenty-fourth Anniversary of the Pontificate of Pius IX."—Michael J. Lavelle.

"Scientists"—Mallek A. Cunnion.

"Prevailing Fallacies"—Thos. J. McCluskey, diploma.

"Why Communism Should be Opposed"—James J. Grady.

At the conclusion of the reading of the essays, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following: John B. McMahon, James F. Carey, M. J. Lavelle, J. H. Biglay, Jas. J. Grady, T. R. Lane, and H. M. Boyer, Thomas J. McCluskey, J. H. Mitchell, and T. F. McGare. Alumni medals were awarded to Warren Elliott, John D. Rogers, Williams Bergen, Francis Counell, James McManus, John Rogers, Joseph Fagan, Michael McCrohan, and John Monohan. Hon. Richard O'Gorman was next introduced, and delivered the address to the graduating class, after complimenting the young men upon the merits of their essays, the speaker proceeded to speak of the trials and vicissitudes they were likely to meet with on their entry into the busy world, and recommended frequent reunions as conducive to happiness. A very able address on "Truthful Statesmanship," by Mr. James Fisher, A. B., followed, after which the invited guests were entertained at dinner by the Faculty. Among the present visitors were Most Rev. Archbishop McClosky, Rev. E. D. Farrell, Commissioner James Lynch, John E. Devlin, Chancellor Whitemore, and Prof. Mulrennin.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday for the purpose of receiving and acting upon the reports of standing and special committees. In the absence of the Chairman, Commissioner Dowd presided. A report was submitted by the Committee on By-laws in reference to certain mortgages and judgments on school property in the Twenty-third Ward. The committee reported that the judgments and mortgages in question might be put in force at the expiration of three weeks against the real property, while the personal property might be sold in six days. The whole property would thus be lost to the City of New-York and to the Board of Education. The property, the committee stated, was worth $120,000, while the mortgages and judgments were less than $30,000. It was the interest of the City and of the board that they should be paid at once, and the committee had therefore proposed for the acceptance of the board a resolution to the effect that, in their opinion, it was the interest of the Board of Education, and of the citizens of the Twenty-third Ward, that the said mortgages and judgments should be paid at once, and thus the Board of Apportionment and Estimate be requested to raise money to pay the same. Mr. Townsend moved the adoption of the resolution, urging that the pressing necessity of the matter arose from the fact that the Board of Apportionment and Estimate was now in session, and that unless some action were taken the property would be lost to the City. Commissioner Man said he wished to say, by way of explanation, that he believed the committee were actuated entirely by a desire to protect the school property. The building was worth the sum of these incumbrances on the property and had never been occupied for school purposes, and whether it ever would be was not then the question. He had had a conversation with one of the Police Commissioners, who told him that they were desirous to have such a building for their head-quarters in that portion of the City, and that they would send their experts and officers to examine it. It was difficult, Commissioner Man said, for any one knowing all the circumstances of the case to suppress his indignation that the school property should have been mortgaged and encumbered in this manner for the purpose of erecting a building that came to them in such questionable shape. His colleague had omitted to say that they had called upon the Controller, that some of his subordinates had also been called in council, and that they had decided that it was not a matter for the Board of Education, but should be laid before the Board of Apportionment and Estimate. In conclusion he seconded the motion which was unanimously carried. It was also ordered that the report of the committee be printed in full on the minutes. A few reports of a routine character were then received, and the board adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Pomeroy vs. Tanner; motion granted.

Sanders vs. Sanders; reference ordered.

Donnington vs. Donnington; allowance of five per cent. granted to plaintiff.

In the matter of Miller; memorandum; prisoner remanded.

In the matter of Altridge; Referee's report granted.

O'Brien vs. Hibernia Insurance Company of Ohio; motion denied.

Minford vs. Allerton et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Sharpless vs. Postley; Byrnes vs. Clarke; memorandums.

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank vs. Cohen; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Arnold vs. Arnold; Hauenstein vs. Hauenstein; decrees of divorce granted to the plaintiffs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Wiswell vs. Wiswell; motion that the defendant pay a counsel fee to the plaintiff's attorney denied without costs.

Boyd vs. Yelverton et al.; motion to open default denied with $10 costs of opposing.

Kohlhaas vs. Hohenstein; papers returned to the Clerk; another motion pending.

Morehouse vs. Mager; motion to strike out certain parts of the complaint granted in part. See memorandum on complaint.

Fitch vs. Tiffany & Co.; Chauncey vs. Tiffany & Co.; the motions made to substitute Thomas Mack, of Ontario, County, in the place of the defendants, and to discharge the defendants from all liability to plaintiffs, or either of them, and also for the service of the order of this court, as proposed, are denied with costs of opposing motions.

Jackson vs. Powbotham; the parties in default must appear before me and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in disobeying the process and order of this court; attachment may issue for that purpose.

Mitchorn vs. Copls; the motion for an injunction denied until the action is tried by the court; the discrepancies in the opposing papers cannot be properly disposed of on motion; no costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Lyons vs. Johnson; motion denied, with leave to renew upon the merits of the justice.

Dowling vs. McCallom; costs adjusted.

Jensen vs. Bishop; motion denied with leave to renew upon additional affidavits.

Levy vs. Newhouse et al.; in the matter of Bomanjee Byranjee Colah; see memorandums.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Boyd vs. the Mayor, &c.; Same vs. Same; injunction dissolved; see opinions.

Bates vs. Pelton; see decision.

The People et al. vs. Jordan et al.; motion granted.

Broadway and R. S. Stage Company vs. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; order modified as now opinion.

The People ex rel. Ward vs. Asten et al.; application granted; see opinion.

Redmond vs. Ketterlinus; motion denied; see opinion.

Welch vs. Maxim Gas Machine Company; order settled.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

During the months of July, August, and September, no business will be done on Saturday in the Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas. All motions will stand over until the following Monday.

By order of the Court.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Before Judge Van Vorst and a Jury.

SUIT FOR STENOGRAPHER'S FEES.

Robert Bonynge vs. Charles H. Hatch.—Plaintiff, who is official stenographer of one branch of this court, sued defendant, who is a lawyer, to recover over $300, for services as stenographer in two cases, tried before a referee. The defense was that the parties whom defendant represented in the action, and not defendant, were liable. It was shown on the part of plaintiff, that a judgment in the case had been rendered in favor of defendant's clients, that in such judgment the stenographer's fees were included, and the judgment collected, and that still the attorney refused to pay the amount, but referred plaintiff to his clients, who were in North Carolina. Also, that it is the custom with stenographers to consider their employment as by the attorneys in a case, not the parties, and that such was the nature of the employment in this case.

The jury, without leaving their seats, gave judgment in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with interest.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 26, 1874.

COFFEE—A further advance of ¼c. ₱ lb. has been made in prices of Rio, in view of the favorable Rio telegrams. The demand has been fair, though checked by the higher figures claimed. Sales, 3,782 bags by the Huntress at 20¾c., and 1,836 bags by the Amazon, in Baltimore, for New-York account, at 20¼c., gold; stock of Rio and Santos in first hands this evening, 74,942 bags. Other kinds ranging and offered with reserve; inquiry good for desirable lots. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 19¼c.@19¾c.; fair, 20¼c.@20¾c.; good, 21c.@21¼c.; prime, 22¼c.@22½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in bond lots, 19¾c.@23¾c., gold; Java, 23c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 19c.@21c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@21½c.; Mexican, 18¼c.@21c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 19¼c.@21½c.; Ceylon, 18¾c.@22c.; Savanilla, 17¾c.@21c.; Curacoa, 17c.@19½c., and Jamaica, 18¼c.@21c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull and weak for early delivery; sales, 677 bales to spinners and 39 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery, trade has been on a restricted scale, with prices quoted ½c.@3-16c. ₱ lb. lower, and closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,300 bales, (of which 5,100 bales were last evening, and 13,200 bales to-day,) and 3,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of low Middling, with June option, closing at 17c., or 17 9-32c. August, 17 7-16c.; September, 17 15-32c.; October, 17 3-16c.; November, 17c.; December, 17c. The receipts at this port to-day were 741 bales, including 61 bales from Norfolk, and 80 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,884 bales, and for the week 12,126 bales, against 12,491 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,716,685 bales, against 3,481,915 bales the previous season. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 13,963 bales; to the Continent 90 bales; stock in New-York, 181,093 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 246,509 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14½	14½	14½	14½
Good Ordinary	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅞	15⅞	15 15-16	16
Low Middling	17	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Middling	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼
Good Middling	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼

FISH—A moderate demand has been noted for the leading kinds, with Dry Cod quoted at $4 25@$5 ₱ c

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union... 73⅛ 800 Lake Shore..... 74
300 do..... 73⅜ 1000 do..... 74⅛
3000 do..... 73½ 1000 do..... 74¼
400 do..... 73⅝ 1400 do..... 74⅜
1500 do..... 73⅞ 900 do..... 74½
1300 do..... 73⅝ 600 do..... 74⅜
900 do..... 73½ 600 do..... 74⅜
700 do..... 73⅝ 1500 do..... 74⅜
200 do..... 73⅝ 600 do..... 74⅜
300 do..... 73⅝ 700 do..... 74⅛
329 Del., Lack. & W. 109¼ 700 do..... 74⅛
300 Erie Railway..... 30¾ 1000 do..... 74⅛
800 do..... 31 600 do..... 74⅛
700 do..... 30⅞ 400 Union Pacific..... 26⅝
100 do.....b3. 30⅞ 2100 do..... 26⅜
200 do..... 31 200 do..... 26⅛
400 do..... 31⅛ 900 do..... 26⅜
200 do..... 31¼ 700 do..... 26⅜
500 do.....b3. 31¼ 200 do..... 26⅜
700 do.....s15. 30¼ 500 do..... 26⅜
600 do..... 30⅛ 1200 do..... 26⅜
400 do..... 31 600 do..... 26⅜
200 do.....s15. 30⅛ 100 Tol. & Wab..... 33⅞
200 do.....s15. 30⅜ 100 do..... 34
400 do..... 30⅞ 100 do..... 34⅛
100 Pacific Mail..... 43¼ 300 do..... 34¼
1400 do..... 43⅜ 300 do..... 34⅜
100 do.....s3. 44 200 do..... 34⅝
300 do.....b3. 43⅛ 1300 do..... 34⅝
600 do..... 43⅝ 500 do..... 34⅛
100 do..... 43⅝ 500 do..... 34⅛
100 do.....s3. 43⅝ 600 do..... 34⅛
100 do..... 43⅝ 300 do..... 34⅜
100 do.....s3. 43¼ 100 do..... 34⅜
100 do..... 43¾ 400 do..... 34⅝
500 N. Y. C. & Hud..... 99 600 Ohio & Miss..s3. 25
100 Rock Island..... 97⅞ 300 do..... 25⅛
300 do.....b5. 97⅛ 800 St. Paul..... 37⅜
600 North-western..... 41 10 do..... 37⅜
100 do..... 40⅝ 200 do..... 37⅛
100 do.....b3. 41 1000 do..... 37⅜
700 do..... 41⅛ 100 do..... 37⅛
600 do..... 40⅝ 300 do..... 37⅜
300 do..... 41 300 do..... 37⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30.

$3,500 U. S. 6s, R. '81 $1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..... 117½
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..... 117½
9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..... 117⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-30 R., '65..... 116⅛
5,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N..... 120⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..... 114

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, new, x c..... b. c. 64
6,000 Mo. 6s, L. Rds. 97
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo 1s, '87..... 98
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st 1s 1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s..... 93½
4,000 C., P. & Ash. old. 101½
500 do..... 101¼
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st M. C. 108⅞
2,000 Union Pac. 1st..... 87⅜
2,000 do..... 87⅝
3,000 U. P. 7s, Land Gt. 80
2,000 Bellev. & S. I. 30½
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. c. 93
2,000 West. U. Tel. 7s. 97
$00 Erie..... b. c. 30⅞
300 do..... 30⅝
200 do.....s15. 29⅞
200 do.....b3. 30⅝
200 do..... 30⅜
1200 do.....s15. 30⅛
600 West. U. Tel. b. c. 72⅝
100 do.....b3. 72⅞
800 do..... 73
200 do..... 73
1400 do..... 73⅛
300 do.....b3. 73⅛
1500 do..... 73⅛
300 do.....s3. 73⅛
100 do..... 73⅛
1400 do..... 73⅛
300 do.....b3. 73⅛
100 do..... 73
300 do.....s3. 73⅛
500 do..... 73⅛
100 do..... 73⅛
100 do..... 73⅛
200 do.....s3. 73⅛
300 do..... 73⅛
600 do..... 73⅛
100 do..... 73⅛
100 do..... 73⅛
100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—EAST LYNNE—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Theo. Hamilton, Mr. C. Leclercq. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—PERIL—Miss Maude Granger, Mr. McKee Rankin. Matinée at 1:30.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE TWO SISTERS—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—SEARCHING THE DEPTHS—A QUIET FAMILY—VARIETIES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 543 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

"A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF MR. JOHN OAKHURST."

In to-morrow's edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *will be printed entire* MR. BRET HARTE'S *new and original story, written expressly for this journal, entitled "A Passage in the Life of Mr. John Oakhurst." This story will be found to be one of the most powerful and interesting ever written by* MR. HARTE. *As the demand for this, the latest work of the celebrated author, will undoubtedly be very large, newsdealers should send in their orders as early as possible.*

Two out of the three gentlemen who originally took charge of the money remaining from "THE TIMES Picnic Fund" for poor children—MR. CHARLES H. MARSHALL and MR. EDWARD KING—have kindly undertaken to carry on the work this Summer. MR. GEORGE JONES is compelled to retire, in consequence of imperative business engagements. With MR. MARSHALL and MR. KING, however, will now be associated MR. WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, and MR. GEORGE G. BRODHEAD—names which afford a sufficient guarantee that the funds placed at the disposal of the Trustees will be applied with care and good judgment. The contributions sent to us in 1872 and 1873 enabled us to send on various excursions no fewer than 40,065 children, and there was a balance unexpended at the end of last season of $542 43. This sum was placed in the hands of the Trustees at the end of the season. Additional contributions are now invited, and we have no doubt that the public, which so heartily approved of the undertaking when we first suggested it in 1872, will once more extend to it their support. MR. MARSHALL mentions in his letter the places to which subscriptions should be sent, and it will save time if contributions are forwarded straight to those places.

There have been comparatively few complaints of injustice in the laying of assessments brought before the notice of the State Board of Assessors, whose sessions terminated yesterday. This is a testimony to the painstaking and conscientious discharge of duty on the part of the present Commissioners and their subordinates, for which they ought to have due credit. One fact has, however, been once more brought into strong relief during these sessions, and that is the gross inequality between the valuations of real estate in New-York and those in the rural districts, leading to the imposition on the City of an unjust share of the State taxes. The State Assessors are somewhat hard of faith in this matter, though Mr. BRIGGS candidly admitted that most of the Assessors throughout the State had committed perjury. The only remedy so far proposed is that of Judge HADLEY, who thought that the State Board should be empowered to fix the amount of taxation to be raised by each county, leaving it to the local boards to distribute the amount. That might mend matters, but as it requires a change in the law which three-fourths of the members of every Legislature are interested in keeping unchanged, we would not recommend that much faith should be placed in this mode of relief just yet.

In passing sentence on the convicted Police Commissioners yesterday, Judge BRADY expressed the opinion that the prosecution had offered "no proof of wicked and willful intent to do wrong." A fine of $250 seems to have been due to the "solemnity" of the proceedure which the Commissioners misinterpreted, but it is a very doubtful point whether the offense involves a violation of the official oath of Messrs. CHARLICK and GARDNER. If Commissioner CHARLICK'S condition be so critical as has been represented, it will be only decorous to suspend discussion of these legal technicalities while a much more solemn question is being debated in his sick chamber.

The inquest over the body of Mr. MCCORMICK promises to yield some valuable additions to the amount of medical knowledge on the subject of hydrophobia. A jury of doctors has been impaneled, and the post-mortem examination has already furnished important data for more detailed study. The eminent physicians who have paid attention to the case unite in asserting the absence of any ground for public alarm on this subject, and one or two of them attribute to the barbarous management of the dog-pound any undue susceptibility to canine madness which may at present exist. However this may be, it is curious that the two dogs whose bites appear to have caused the death of Messrs. BUTLER and MCCORMICK were of the class of pet house-dogs which no possible ordinance can reach.

Everybody should read Dr. DALTON'S moderate and sensible letter to the Board of Health on the subject of hydrophobia. It reiterates the statement frequently made in these columns, that hydrophobia in the dog occurs at least as frequently in the Winter and Spring as in the Summer, and it declares that the popular notion of a mad dog being afraid of water, and being ferocious and aggressive, are as baseless as the belief that the disease is confined to any particular season. Dr. DALTON gives some plain directions for the prevention of hydrophobia, all of which might easily be acted on, save the recommendation that the Police force should be empowered to take and transfer to a place of safety any animal presenting suspicious symptoms. Under the existing Police management, it would be decidedly oversanguine to expect the Police to be empowered to do anything so obviously demanded by public interest, and in the present state of discipline among the force, it would be very surprising to find any such duty performed, even were it enjoined.

The Public Worship Regulation bill, whose probable defeat in the British House of Commons is reported by cable, never has been adopted as a Government measure, and its fate can in no way affect the stability of the present Cabinet. It has generally been known as the Archbishops' bill, and almost its only definite provisions are directed against the departures made by the ritualists from the rubrics of the Church of England. The bill does not contemplate the enforcement of a general uniformity of observance, but it provides, in harmony with the obvious intention of the Prayer Book, as expressed in its preface, that the Bishops should be intrusted with the responsibility of judging within what limits the rubrics should be enforced. The English Ritualists are hardly, if at all, represented on the Bench of Bishops; they would therefore be likely to fare badly in regard to any complaints preferred against them in that quarter. The right of appeal to the Archbishop would not be regarded as offering a better prospect of indulgent treatment. Hence, the talk of the High Church party about secession should this bill become law, and hence the possibly premature prophecy of a defeat for the bill in the House of Commons.

With gold at 292, a bankrupt Treasury, threatened repudiation of the notes of the Spanish Bank, and a consequent commercial crisis, affairs in Cuba have come to a very serious pass indeed. Spain and her colonics have, however, so well-established a power of enduring social, political, and financial chaos that it would be rash to conclude that the present state of things means impending ruin. As a heroic remedy for the existing distress, some patriotic Spaniards have expressed their anxiety for the immediate imposition of a tax of five per cent. on the real and personal estate of the island. Captain General CONCHA will probably find it easier to relieve the anxiety of these ardent tax-payers than to replenish the Treasury and terminate the war by any such device.

HOW TO GOVERN WASHINGTON.

A very faithful and able committee of both Houses of Congress reported at the last session, after a careful investigation, that the present system of managing the affairs of the District of Columbia was a failure, and on their recommendation it was abolished. Another joint committee of one Republican and one Democrat from each house was also appointed, to devise some new method of governing the District, and to report what, in their opinion, was the proportion of the expense which should be borne by the national Government. This committee have before them a complex and difficult, but by no means an insoluble, problem. They will study it with patience, and, we have no doubt, will make a report worthy of most respectful consideration. It would be imprudent and impertinent to say that there is any one method that should command their immediate approval, but there are certain well-known facts which will undoubtedly attract their attention at the outset, and which must exercise considerable influence on their conclusions.

The most important of these is that the City of Washington has its *raison d'être* absolutely in the National Government. It is because the city is the National Capital, and for that reason alone, that its government is very important or very difficult. A very large proportion of the property in the city belongs to the National Government; it is the place of residence of the most important Government officials; it is the place of meeting of Congress, the members of which pass more than half of each alternate year, and one-third of the remainder of the time, within its limits; a large part of the inhabitants are employes of the Government; the remainder are nearly all engaged in some occupation depending on the Government or its employes, and the number who would reside in the city if it were not the capital of the country is entirely insignificant. From this fact follows another: that the whole country is interested in the proper management of what in other cities would be purely local affairs. That the city shall be made healthy, convenient, safe, and pleasant is something which the country owes to those whom, in one capacity or another, it sends there to reside. That it shall also be made beautiful and imposing, that its natural advantages of situation shall be fully developed, that it shall have all proper features of ornament, and be consistent in its appearance and character with the dignity of a prosperous and powerful people—these are only natural desires in which all our citizens will join. Again, the whole country is interested not only that the affairs of the capital shall be administered with liberality and efficiency, but that they shall be free from corruption and unseemly practices of every kind, and that the officers who administer them shall be held to a strict responsibility. The Government of the capital is, in a certain sense, a specimen of the general Government, and as it is a source of bitter humiliation that it was formerly so utterly worthless, and that it has more recently been so careless and so accompanied by corruption, the country will now anxiously demand that it shall be made in every respect as honorable as possible.

Under these circumstances, few will dispute that the administration of the affairs of the capital should be placed, in some way, in the hands of the National Government, that its officers should derive their powers explicitly from that source, and should be held strictly accountable in the same degree that other agents of the National Government are. There are, of course, certain rights of local property-owners that cannot be, and need not be, ignored; but these are very subordinate. As in every other part of the country, the owners of private property should be made to contribute in proportion to the benefits they enjoy, and in the disbursement of the funds derived from their contributions they should have a voice. But on the one hand there is no reason why the National Treasury should not have the major part of the expense, and on the other there is every reason why its representatives should have the control of District matters. The one proposition is as incontestable as the other. It is puerile to undertake to submit the management of the District to local representatives, and it is unjust, while refusing to do this, to throw the greater part of the burden on local property-holders.

We shall not undertake to suggest in what way the officers to have charge of the District Government should be chosen. There are several ways, either of which is worthy of consideration. Conceding the election by the District of a proper representative or representatives, the remainder might be appointed by the President and Senate, or form a branch of the Department of the Interior, or be chosen by joint ballot by Congress. In the latter method, which presents many advantages, the principle of minority representation might very profitably be employed. And by minority representation we do not mean any of the absurd contrivances by which the representatives of different parties are evenly balanced, and all efficiency and responsibility are made impossible. These are but clumsy processes from which only one result is certain, and that is the immediate production of either intolerable feebleness or of corruption. But minority representation is quite feasible, which leaves the power and the responsibility substantially with the majority, while it secures attention and criticism from a vigilant minority. By some such means only can the District Government be made, in any reasonable sense, "non-partisan."

In conformity with the facts to which we have called attention, we have no doubt of the ability of the Joint Committee to devise a good system for managing the affairs of the District.

CITY CHILDREN IN SUMMER.

Those who have been encouraged by our early June days to think that we were to escape all excessive heat this season, have of late had several sharp reminders that no Summer passes in our climate that does not bring more or less trying weather. And while adults bear it with such patience and precaution as they are masters of, the mothers of young children dread it greatly for their helpless charges. They know that to these latter, sudden changes, great heat followed by comparative coolness, with the subtle influences of the atmosphere of Midsummer, are often not only dangerous, but mysteriously so. When they seek counsel as to how they can best protect their children from the perils to which they are exposed, they find that counsel is much more easily got than followed. The objection to most of the rules that are laid down for their guidance, even those originating with professional advisers, is that they are too sweeping. One kind of food, one rule of bathing, one regulation as to sun and air, perplex the unfortunate mother who finds that her flock may include several kinds of constitution, with each of which the sweeping rule produces a different result. Under these circumstances she learns, though perhaps too late, that no counsel can take the place of her own careful discretion, exercised watchfully and with patience, early and late, at all seasons, and with discriminating reference to each of her children. General rules can never be, to a mother who is fitted to her task, more than general hints, and they can only be useful when they are accepted in this character.

General hints, however, are not without some value, and there are several points which parents may do well to reflect upon. One of these is the variety and attractiveness of the food of children who are old enough to eat at the family table. We are apt to forget that the tastes of young children are often as distinct as our own, and in anxiety to repress unreasonable whims, we ignore this fact. Yet these tastes are unquestionably, within certain limits, indications of what is healthful for the child, and, when they are properly consulted, they often make appetite more eager, digestion easier and more thorough, and growth more steady and symmetrical. We often err in repressing as "nonsense" some genuine demand of the child's system, because we have no sympathy with it, or because it is troublesome. And in Summer, when a failing appetite is the first breach in the defenses against disease, this error is obviously more likely to be harmful. Nothing is more sure to repay a mother at this season than a judicious consultation and cultivation of her children's tastes in regard to food.

Another point worthy of attention is the necessity for providing suitable out-door occupation for children in the City in the Summer. In the country they can themselves generally find good enough employment for their young energies. In the City they are too often turned into the street, or left to seek their own amusement in a blazing rear "yard," or in the house. Natural shade is, of course, not easily had out-doors in many City "yards," but shade can be had very easily by cheap awnings, and amusement by the ordinary playthings, or by simple gymnastic apparatus, or by a miniature house with its toy furniture, or by an outdoor "shop" with a few safe and simple tools. In this way many a little family of City children can be kept safely outdoors from morning to night, not getting the air of the country, to be sure, but getting a great deal better air than they would otherwise have. And a little help and suggestion from older heads, offered at the proper moment, will keep them happily and, so far, healthfully engaged.

Nor can the importance of out-door life be exaggerated for infants. Provided there is protection during the heat of the day—from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.—from the direct rays of the sun, and unless there is some special reason to the contrary, infants may well live the day long in the open air. The more freedom they can have, even if it is only freedom to roll on a scanty grass plot, the better. Carrying them about on pillows, and strapped down in baby-carriages, is only to be tolerated as one degree better than shutting them up in the house. It is agreeable to nurses and nurse-maids, and affords these interesting persons opportunity for performing their social duties in an easy and uninterrupted fashion; but it is not what young children ought to have. It is noticeable that when we ourselves go out to ride, we do not, in hot weather, smother ourselves with cushions or fasten down every movable part of our body but our arms; and yet, if we did, we should suffer less than many children do; and if we did it habitually, our permanent injuries would not be so great as theirs. But this is not the only peculiarity in our treatment of our children that shows less care for them than for ourselves.

CONGRESSIONAL MANNERS.

The honorable gentlemen who have just left Washington for brief repose, before undertaking the labors of another Congressional session, have not escaped some slight admonition with regard to their manners as a collected body. Inasmuch as the various critical remarks concerning those manners come from a lady who has long been a resident in Washington, it might be well for those members who do not feel themselves absolutely beyond reproach to find and read the journal in which Mrs. AMES has declared the "House of Representatives, as a legislative body, one of the most undignified and indecorous on earth." Those gentlemen who possess excellent breeding and polished manners (and there are many in the House) will hardly need to read the criticism, as they are doubtless well convinced of the necessity and justice of severe strictures upon the conduct of some of their legislative brethren.

That atmosphere of repose which always surrounds and lends such charm and dignity to good manners, is certainly somewhat lacking in our national House of Representatives. People familiar with the amenities of social life in large cities and in centres throughout the country where taste and culture prevail, understand that a seat in a public hall was made to sit, not to lounge, upon, and that their neighbors' desks were not intended as receptacles even for well-shod feet; that the frequent use of spittoons, and the flourishing of cigars are quite as much out of place in a debating assembly as at an evening reception in a lady's drawing-room. But in Congress there are large numbers of people whose youth has been passed amid primitive surroundings, and whose active lives, mainly spent in the rude struggles of business, and in sharp political contests, have not allowed them time to frequent polite society at an epoch when their demeanor and habits of carriage would have become definitely fixed in the right direction. It is much to expect of these people that they should suddenly become transformed into gentlemen who sacrifice their personal leanings toward the stimulus of tobacco to the dignity of their position. Yet the country does expect it, and indignant comments on the laxity of deportment in Congress, made year by year, demonstrate the surprise of private citizens that a representative body cannot keep pace in refinement with the nation which it represents. The influential and well-bred people feel that there is a kind of rude contempt for them in the careless, slouching, and indifferent air which characterizes the House especially, as a body. In the Senate there is not so much for particular people like Mrs. AMES to find fault with.

The men fond of small notoriety who creep into every Congress, often affect a boorishness and eccentricity which lifts them into notice, and which passes with the vulgar as picturesque and striking. These individuals quite overshadow the unassuming gentlemen who think it unmannerly to quarrel even verbally, and who, when they disagree, can do so without coarseness. Instances almost numberless might be mentioned to prove that the House is often made responsible before the country for the conduct of one or two clowns. The continual offenses of these clowns, and the immunity from reproof which they enjoy, exercise a pernicious influence even upon those who are schooled in polite usages, and lead them gradually to be careless and sometimes coarse. They also corrupt the new members, who arrive ignorant of any save the loose parliamentary forms of their State Legislatures and political caucuses and conventions, and help them to believe that there is no need of restraint in manner, and only enough in speech to avoid the sharp fall of the Speaker's hammer. Many of the Representatives are lawyers by profession, and have so long been accustomed to the coarse and free attitudes and language permitted in their local courts, that they find it difficult to assume the dignity which they know is requisite in their exalted position. "The House," they say, "is a battle field; one must not be overnice about the shouting and the way he grasps his weapon."

This nation is nearly one hundred years old, and its representatives, as a mass, are less decorous than when it was a yearling. It is true that times have changed, and that the intense activity and nervousness of the nineteenth century must naturally produce character somewhat different from the older types. Yet there is never an excuse for vulgarity or for striving after cheap effect in any age, under any circumstances. Gentlemen in Congress owe it to themselves, as well as to the whole people, to suppress the filibuster, the bully, and the charlatan, and to lift up to their level the members who strive to conceal their ignorance of dignified behavior under the cloak of eccentricity or the mask of impertinence.

A "WAR" ON THE BIRDS.

With so many opportunities for observation, it seems strange that any farmer of five or ten years' standing should continue in ignorance of the real value of birds. Nearly every farm from which they have been banished has suffered from the ravages of vegetable-eating insects and worms. Among the birds which are known to subsist to a considerable extent on insects and worms, are owls, cuckoos, woodpeckers, humming-birds, swifts, whip-poor-wills, fly-catchers, bluebirds, titmice, and nut-hatches, creepers, wrens, orioles, swallows, snipe, crows, rails, and robins. Many farmers deliberately shoot and otherwise destroy these birds, under the conviction that they are doing themselves and their neighbors an important service. Because the robin, during two months of the year, occasionally helps himself to a little of the fruit and seed which he has done so much to protect, the orchard-keeper sets him down among the nuisances, and resolves to exterminate him. He never pauses to consider that something may be due to him for four months of continued labor in swallowing insects and worms that, were they to live and multiply, would destroy a hundred times more vegetables and fruit than he claimed by the right of copartnership.

The oriole is also unpopular, for the reason that he takes pay for his labors in a similar manner. The crow has brought himself into bad repute through a disposition to pull corn by wholesale. But to those who understand his ways he has, nevertheless, been found of much value as an auxiliary in ridding fields of voracious insects and worms. A recent writer on the subject says that for five or ten cents a year he can procure enough tar to apply to all the corn he plants, and that the odor effectually prevents crows from pulling or destroying it. Here is an extract from his letter: "Year after year I plant corn; the crows visit the fields, but they come not to destroy; the corn is unmolested; the crows are preservers instead of destroyers of the crop. They get the worms and leave the corn. They are friends, not enemies, of the farmer now." Prof. RILEY, the State Entomologist of Missouri, some time ago made a very strong argument in favor of birds at an Agricultural Society meeting. The quail, he said, devours the chinch-bug in immense numbers. The black-capped titmouse, the codling moth; the yellow-billed cuckoo, the larvæ of the white-marked tussock moth; the kingbird, the rosebug; and the Baltimore oriole, the tent-caterpillar. As an illustration of the value of birds, he related an experience of his own with silk-worms, which he had kept in an osage orange hedge out-of-doors. Those that were protected with netting had spun their cocoons, while those without such protection were all devoured.

In the general "war" on birds, the poor English house-sparrow, once treated as a curiosity and petted as such, has come to be regarded with even less favor than the crow and the robin. An irate Long Islander, in a letter to the Farmers' Club, thus records his opinion of the stranger:

"Can you inform me what can be done with the 'cussedest' of all 'cussed' birds, the English sparrow? It picks off my peas as soon as they come out of the ground; also my lettuce, radishes, &c., and almost every green thing that grows in the garden. It also destroys the peach and plum buds, the strawberries, and everything else that comes in its way. It is altogether the most unmitigated pest with which I ever had to contend. Some method for its destruction will soon need to be adopted here. Can the club suggest what it shall be, as it is my firm belief that the person who first suggested the idea of importing these birds should be doomed to an everlasting itching, without the benefit of scratching."

Persons who write in this kind of way are apt to judge everybody and everything by the bad qualities rather than the good. Residents of New-York who remember the worm pest which so completely neutralized the value of shade trees in our thoroughfares before the advent of the sparrow, will not fail to see the injustice of this attack. It is a well-known fact that one pair of these birds will eat as many as four thousand caterpillars in a week. The sparrow may require a good deal of watching in the garden, but there is enough evidence to prove that his services richly repay the labor. This warfare on the birds is a mistake from beginning to end. It can do no good, and, if persevered in, is sure to be productive of great injury to the farmers. In short, to use the words of the Missouri entomologist, "they are God's appointed guards and protectors of the vegetable kingdom, carrying and dispersing its seeds, and ever present to clear it of insects which gnaw and destroy."

PUBLIC HEALTH IN PHILADELPHIA.

The annual report of the Philadelphia Board of Health has just been issued. Among other matters it contains statements in regard to the death-rate of the city, as compared with that of a number of other large cities.

The mortality of Philadelphia in 1873, as estimated by the local authorities, was 20.29 to every 1,000 persons living. This estimate is based upon the assumption that the population was 750,000. We somewhat doubt the exact correctness of this assumption. The population in 1870 was, according to the census, only 674,022. An increase of over eleven per cent. in three years is a pretty large allowance. About 720,000 would probably be nearer the mark. This would make the death-rate 21.14 in every thousand. This was about 1 to every 1,000 persons living less than the mortality of London, about 2 to every 1,000 less than that of Paris, about 4 to every 1,000 less than that of Brooklyn, and about 7 to every 1,000 less than that of New-York.

The comparative smallness of the death rate of Philadelphia has generally, and very justly, been in a great degree attributed to the circumstance that the city is so little crowded, and that the average number of individuals to a dwelling-house is so small. Without at all undervaluing this consideration, we may mention one or two others, which, though of less importance, are well worthy of attention.

The first of these points relates to food. Probably in no other great city in the world is the diet of the poorer portion of the people so good as in Philadelphia. This arises from a variety of circumstances, among which is the directness of communication with the farmers. A very large part, for instance, of the butter that is used in the Quaker City is, in less than twenty-four hours after it is churned, purchased by the families that eat it directly from the owner of the dairy or, perhaps, one of his grown-up sons. This practice, it is true, has of late years been declining. Farmers now, much more frequently than formerly, send their butter by "commission men," instead of taking it to market themselves. But the practice is still sufficiently common to be a very marked feature in the supply not only of butter, but of a good many other kinds of farm produce. The effect of this upon the general character of the food furnished is eminently beneficial. Even that which is provided by other methods is apt to be better on account of the example thus created. A Philadelphian's ideas as to the requisite degree of freshness in vegetables, fruit, meat, eggs, and, above all, butter, are apt to be peculiarly strict. The poor, of course, cannot be so nice in such matters as those in better circumstances; but at the same time the general character of the city in this respect affects, to a greater or less degree, all classes.

Another cause of the small death-rate of Philadelphia is the cleanliness of the habitations occupied by the working people. Although the city has lost, apparently without the slightest prospect of ever regaining, its former character for neatness, so far as regards its public highways, yet that general attention to cleanliness which the Quakers did so much to promote, and which the early introduction of hydrant water so happily assisted, has by no means disappeared from its houses. It may be here remarked that the Philadelphians boast of having more bath-rooms, in proportion to the population, than any other city in the world. If this be true, and we see no reason to doubt it, it is certainly not an immaterial circumstance in accounting for the smallness of the death-rate.

We have mentioned the influence of the Quakers in connection with the subject of neatness. This is not the only respect in which their influence has been felt in the promotion of the public health. The preference of comfort to show, the cultivation of tranquillity, and the avoidance of excitement, the temperance, and the steady industry of the companions of WILLIAM PENN and their successors, were unquestionably among the principal reasons why Philadelphia was for a long period the healthiest city of over fifty thousand inhabitants in the world, and why it still stands, although not always the very first, yet invariably—except when, as in the Winter of 1871-72, there is some great epidemic—among the first in this respect. It is high, but well-merited, praise of the old Philadelphia Quakers, to say that the influence of their ideas and practice upon the health of the city is still so evident and beneficial, in spite of all that has been done and left undone by the wretched municipal government with which the people have latterly been afflicted, or rather, we should say, have voluntarily and disgracefully afflicted themselves.

OBITUARY.

HOWARD STAUNTON.

A cable dispatch from London yesterday announces the death of Howard Staunton, the well-known chess-player and eminent Shakespearian editor, at the age of sixty-four years. Deceased, who was born in 1810, after finishing his education at Oxford, settled in London, and devoted himself to the pursuit of literature. Having acquired a knowledge of chess, he applied himself assiduously to the study of the game, and in 1843, when M. St. Amand was proclaimed the champion player of Europe, he was challenged by Mr. Staunton, who, in pursuance of arrangements made, proceeded to Paris, and won the great match which gained him so much notoriety. Mr. Staunton was considered one of the ablest authorities on chess in Europe, and published several works on the game, among the best known being *The Chess-player's Companion, The Chess-player's Hand-book, The Chess-player's Text-book, Chess Tournament, Chess Praxis,* and *Great Schools of England.* It was thought that a match would have been arranged between Mr. Paul Morphy and Mr. Staunton, during the visit of the former to Europe in 1858, but the expected contest never took place. For several years Mr. Staunton devoted his attention almost exclusively to the study of literature, and edited *Routledge's Illustrated Shakespeare,* an undertaking which occupied much of his time, and obtained for him a world-wide celebrity.

NATHAN R. THAYER.

Nathan R. Thayer, Deputy Collector of the Custom-house at Boston, died yesterday while seated in a chair in a store on State street. He was a brother-in-law of Senator Boutwell, and leaves a wife and two children. The deceased was fifty-five years of age.

MR. DAWES' LETTER.

Hon. Henry L. Dawes' letter declining a nomination for re-election to Congress is addressed to the electors of the Eleventh District of Massachusetts, and reads:

I take the earliest opportunity after reaching home to announce to you a purpose long entertained of declining a renomination as your representative in Congress. I cannot thus sever this relation, which has existed between us for eighteen years, without an endeavor to express my deep gratitude for the confidence you have reposed in me during all that period, never so strongly manifested as at and since the last election. Subordinating all other considerations to the obligations I have been under to defend the faith and promote the interests of my constituents, I nevertheless look back upon many shortcomings with mortification and regret. I return, however, to you the commission with which you intrusted me, unconscious that I leave any stain on the record which I have made upon it. It will hereafter be my first duty and highest pleasure to give to my successor that same earnest support in the maintenance of your political principles and material prosperity which has been at all times so generously extended to me. With pride that I have been so long your representative, and grateful that I can retire with your good opinion, I am your fellow-citizen, H. L. DAWES.

PITTSFIELD, June 24, 1874.

PRESIDENTIAL SENATORS.

Some writer in the Boston *Globe,* who signs himself Stillman B. Allen, makes the extraordinary suggestion that the Federal Constitution be so amended that no President should ever be re-elected—the term could be increased to six years or remain at four—and that, at the expiration of his term, the retiring President should become a member of the Senate for life, subject to impeachment, of course, and all other offices. As the Senate is almost exclusively [illegible]

SUMMER EXCURSIONS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

To the Public:

The warm weather now prevailing in this City is already causing much suffering among the children of the poor, who, having their homes in densely crowded neighborhoods and ill-ventilated buildings, are compelled to resort to the streets for air to breathe. The sidewalks are their only play-ground, and now that the school vacations are about commencing it is desirable that the free excursions for the waifs of our streets should be at once resumed.

The great success that attended THE TIMES free excursions for children during the Summers of 1872 and 1873 is an incentive to the Trustees to whom the Poor Childrens' Free Excursion Fund was confided, to undertake the same charitable work during the present season. They therefore wish to call the attention of those interested in this practical movement to the fact that the picnics are to be resumed as soon as the fund is sufficiently strengthened to warrant action.

During the Summer of 1872 there were 18,672 children taken on eighteen excursions, at an average cost of fifty-three cents per child, and in 1873 the number of children taken on fourteen excursions was 21,393, at an average cost of forty-five cents. The balance now on hand is $542 43, with a complete set of utensils and machinery for future use. The Trustees, in reopening the Fund have pleasure in announcing that they have secured the valuable co-operation of Mr. Geo. F. Williams, under whose able management the excursions will be conducted, as in former seasons. The success achieved by Mr. Williams in gathering large bodies of children, and safely guarding them while under his care, is a guarantee that the operations of 1874 will be all that can be desired.

Subscriptions to the Fund are asked for at once, in order that the necessary arrangements may be entered into for excursions, and the same may be forwarded to the Treasurer, Edward King, Esq., President of the Union Trust Company, corner of Broadway and Rector street, or to either of the other members of the Board of Trustees.

WM. BUTLER DUNCAN, 11 Nassau street,
EDWARD KING, Union Trust Company,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, 38 Burling slip,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, 94 Maiden lane,
GEORGE H. BRODHEAD, 13 Wall street,
Trustees, &c.

GOV. DIX AND HIS ARMY RECORD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a worker in the temperance ranks, and a lover of "fair play," allow me publicly to protest against the course of those would-be leaders, who, professing staunch attachment to the temperance reform, go out of their way to strike a blow at Gov. Dix, because of his royal act, under the circumstances, of vetoing the "Local Option bill."

He is arrayed by them, by tongue and pen, as the enemy of the temperance cause, simply because he dared to act as an honest man—a man thinking for himself. He is not the first man in this reform who has been "wounded in the house of his friends." A zeal without knowledge, has over and over again, slaughtered men and influence, just when success seemed within reach, and the temperance cause about to command public sympathy.

To be silent at this time for me would be morally wrong, knowing what I do. At one period, especially while in the service of our country as Chaplain of the Fifteenth Regiment, C. V., I found it necessary, in order to secure what I proposed in the temperance reform, to have the indorsement and personal influence of the General commanding the Department. I sought an interview with Gen. Dix at Fortress Monroe, stated my wishes, unfolded my plans, gained what I sought with the promise to aid me or any other Chaplain engaged in the good cause. He was true to his word, and as a temperance man to-day we have none purer, truer, nobler. For temperance men to malign Gov. Dix is to strike a blow at the work of reform. D. HENRY MILLER.

GOV. KEMPER TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

Gov. James L. Kemper, of Virginia, has complained in a letter to President Grant of the instructions lately sent by the Attorney General to the Marshal of the Eastern District of Virginia in relation to the disorders at Petersburg. These instructions, the Governor says, "completely ignore the existence of this Commonwealth and its constituted authorities; or, at the least, they assume that the Government of Virginia is unable or unwilling to maintain the peace within the just jurisdiction of the State. They imply that a Federal department may exercise immediate and discretionary control within this State over vital interests which are distinctively local and domestic. They empower a subordinate ministerial agent of the General Government at its discretion to subject a peaceful community, together with all its authorities, to the domination of an armed Federal force." The Governor denies that such exercise of power in time of peace is permitted by the letter of the Enforcement act, "a statute," he says, "which sprang from the exigencies and passions resulting from war, and the provisions of which are abhorrent to all the traditions of free Government and to the principles of all its founders." And, in conclusion, he says: "Desiring to cultivate peaceful, beneficial, and cordial relations with the common Government and with each of its departments, cheerfully yielding to that Government the full measure of its delegated authorities, I oppose with all the constitutional means at my command these acts of invasion of the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. I affirm the inalienable right of this Commonwealth to self-government, its authority to rule its internal and municipal affairs—in accordance with supreme organic law, and without undue restraint or hindrance from any power whatever. I point to the yet recent past for proof that this Government has the capacity and the will to protect personal right and to enforce justice, order, and law; and I solemnly protest against the late action of the Attorney General of the United States as a flagrant wrong and indignity to State authority, as subversive of the principles of free government, and destructive of the organism of American constitutional liberty. In the name and behalf of the injured Government and people of Virginia, I charge that officer with a usurpation of power which imperils the safety of both and of all. I confront him before the justice and authority of your great office, and I appeal to you for action which will at once redress the wrongs of the past and guard the principles of the Government against a like infraction in the future."

THE OVERFLOW OF THE RIO GRANDE.

The Cimaron (New-Mexico) *News* of June 6, contains the following:

"The accounts of the devastations of the Rio Grande by the overflow of that river show that a terrible misfortune has overtaken one of the finest districts of New-Mexico. The Rio Grande is the Nile of America, and its valley is not exceeded for fertility by any region in the world. It was the earliest-settled, and is now the most densely-populated portion of the Territory. There are raised splendid crops of wheat and other grains, and above there are, or were, situated hundreds and thousands of beautiful vineyards, which constituted one great source of revenue to the people. Many fine fruit orchards also were found there, and all in the most promising condition as to this year's crop. The greater part of this is destroyed. The river overflowed its banks some distance above Albuquerque and speedily destroyed a number of dense settlements, finally cutting a new channel in the rear of Albuquerque and threatening to destroy the town, so it is now abandoned. Thousands of people are driven from their homes, losing everything they have. It is the opinion of those familiar with the region that the whole valley from Albuquerque to El Paso will be greatly damaged. The loss of the crops and vineyards is disastrous, for the people depended wholly on them for means of living, and without some relief starvation will stare thousands in the face. The loss is already estimated at $2,000,000.

ANDRE'S POCKET-BOOK.

The pocket-book taken from the person of Major John André by his captors, Sept. 23, 1780, has been presented to the Connecticut Historical Society by Rev. A. L. Whitman, of Groton, Conn. The Hartford *Courant* says that it was for many years in the possession of Mr. Joshua Barrell, of Bridgewater, Mass., a soldier of the revolution, from whom it passed more than forty years ago to his [illegible]

HYDROPHOBIA.

THE LATEST CASE.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT PHYSICIANS — A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE —A JURY OF MEDICAL MEN.

There was considerable excitement in the City yesterday in consequence of the death of Mr. William McCormick, No. 309 East Fifty-first street, on Thursday, from hydrophobia. The publication of the particulars of this case, coming so soon after the death of Mr. Butler, in Brooklyn, from a similar cause, gave rise to some uneasiness. The alarming view of hydrophobia presented by some of the evening journals was also productive of unfounded apprehensions, in so much that several nervous patients stated yesterday to their physicians that they were so much affected by reading these exaggerated accounts that they could not bear the sight of a glass of water. In the afternoon a post-mortem examination of the body of Mr. McCormick was made, and a jury of medical men were impaneled by the Coroner. In order to ascertain whether there was any real cause for alarm, a TIMES reporter called yesterday evening, at the conclusion of the post-mortem examination, upon some of the most eminent physicians in the city, to obtain their views in connection with the case, as well as upon the general subject of hydrophobia, and the information received is such as to remove the groundless apprehensions felt. When it is stated that out of all the deaths which have occurred in this city within the past twelve months, only three or four have been caused by this malady, it must be apparent that there is very little reason for alarm.

The reporter first called upon Dr. Hammond at his residence, No. 43 West Fifty-fourth street, who has given the subject of hydrophobia much attention, and who is at present preparing a paper on hydrophobia, to be read early in July before the New-York Neurological Society, of which he is President. In reply to the inquiries made, Dr. Hammond stated that at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning he visited Mr. McCormick, and found him lying on the floor. His pulse was beating at about one 160 to the minute, and his breathing was abdominal. When asked by Dr. Hammond if he would like something to drink, he said he would, but an attempt to swallow it brought on a paroxysm. He was also continually spitting, but could not get up anything. Dr. Hammond said this symptom, from the peculiar sound produced by attempting to cough up something from the lungs, has been mistaken for the barking of a dog, which, however, it does not resemble, and to which it has not the least affinity. Dr. Hammond took some of the saliva from his mouth, and will innoculate rabbits with it, and see what will be the result. The paroxysms which McCormick suffered, he said, did not seem to be spasms, as there was no drawing back in his body, and, contrary to what has been asserted in cases of hydrophobia, there was no inflammation in the wound caused by the bite he had received. This was the sixth case of hydrophobia Dr. Hammond had an opportunity of witnessing, four of which were in this City. He recommended a pretty strong dose of morphia, after which he spat no more while under the influence of atrophia. Dr. Hammond remained with him for about an hour, and during that time the patient was conscious, but not fully sensible. Upon being asked if he was suffering anything, he said he was not, but on being asked in the next moment if he did not feel a pain in his head he replied that he did. Dr. Hammond had four vials on the table in his surgery, containing portions of the spinal cord and the brain, which he had taken during the post-mortem examination for the purpose of making experiments with the microscope, the result of which will be made known in about ten days. Nothing was discovered during the autopsical examination to account for his death, but Dr. Hammond believes it to have all the symptoms of a genuine case of hydrophobia. The essential cause, he said, must be sought for in the internal structure of the brain and the spinal cord, and he hopes the microscopical examination will reveal something to show the cause of this mysterious malady, which has up to the present baffled medical science. Dr. Hammond then referred to a work which he had recently received from Dr. Skivardi, of Milan, in which a case was given of a patient who was placed under the influence of a galvanic current for several days, but without effect. He also referred to the various means employed in cases of hydrophobia, such as the use of the Turkish bath and cauterizations, but he believed that excision was the best and safest remedy to be made use of in all such cases. He said that Mr. Youatt has successfully treated 400 cases by cauterization, but that he evidently did not believe it to be effectual in every instance, as he committed suicide after being attacked with hydrophobia. Dr. Hammond repeated emphatically that there was not the least cause of alarm, and that the practice of muzzling dogs, so far from being of any advantage, tended if anything to produce madness. He also stated that from statistics which had been prepared upon the subject by the most eminent medical authorities in France, it was found that hydrophobia was more prevalent during the Winter months than in the Summer season.

Dr. Allen McClean Hamilton was next called upon, at his residence, No. 117 East Twenty-sixth street. Dr. Hamilton is connected with the Board of Health, and is Professor of Nervous Diseases in the Long Island College Hospital, and, being interested in those cases, he went to visit Mr. McCormick, on Thursday afternoon, with Dr. Russell. The case presented, in his opinion, all the symptoms of hydrophobia. The pulse was nothing more than that usually indicative of approaching death. The temperature was unusually high, directly in violation of the rule laid down in these cases by most observers. It was 104 3-10°, or about 6° higher than the ordinary temperature. He had a peculiar twitching of the lips—rather a spasm of the lips. This was about an hour before his death. He was then lying on the floor spitting a peculiar tenacious saliva. Dr. Hamilton was present at the post-mortem examination, and said the appearance of the brain was not much altered from the normal condition, except that it was greatly injected with blood, and that the veins were full of dark blood. He noticed that the small organ called the pituitary body, which is usually torn off in making these examinations, remained intact in this case, and was peculiarly hard and congested with blood. There was congestion of the brain, which would account for the convulsions. He believed it was a very clear case of hydrophobia. The pathological condition of some parts was not as marked as most writers state. The larynx and trachea were not greatly congested. He did not think that the case of Mr. Butler, who died in Brooklyn, showed all the symptoms of hydrophobia.

Dr. Russell, of No. 59 West Ninth street, was next called upon. He stated that he saw McCormick on Thursday afternoon about 2:30 o'clock. At that time he was under the influence of a trophia, and he was of the opinion it was a case of hydrophobia from what the attending physicians told him. There was no appearance of inflammation in the wound. He said there were about five cases of hydrophobia during the past year in the City. Cases of hydrophobia were very much more frequent in Europe than in this country. In London, he said, they frequently had what might be almost said to be epidemics of this disease. The poison communicated by a mad dog acts quite differently from that of a snake, which at once circulates through the system. The poison deposited by the bite of the dog seems to be wrapped up in lint. It has some temporary union with the disease in that place until circumstances set it free. It was very often brought to circulate through the system by a sudden stroke upon the part affected. He believed that in many cases the poison remained wrapped up in the place where it was deposited for several years before the symptoms of hydrophobia were developed. He said that no case of recovery had as yet been recorded. The malady could be prevented by applying the proper remedy after the bite, but it could not be cured afterward. Almost in every case where nitrate of silver was used in cauterization after the wound was inflicted, there was no danger whatever.

ACTION OF THE CORONER—POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Coroner Kessler assumed charge of the case yesterday morning, and made arrangements to have a post-mortem examination of the body made at the residence of the deceased in the afternoon. In view of the extraordinary ante-mortem symptoms in the case, and the intense interest felt in it by the medical profession, and the probable scientific results to be attained from it, it was deemed judicious that as many prominent physicians should attend as possible. At 4 o'clock the body of Mr. McCormick was placed on a dissecting table in the rear parlor of his residence, No. 309 East Fifty-first street, and the operation was at once begun.

It was most exhaustive in its character, continuing for two hours and a half. The dissection was carried on by Deputy Coroner Leo, assisted by Ex-Surgeon General William H. Hammond, Prof. Jacobi, and Dr. T. M. B. Cross. Among the distinguished surgeons present were Prof. Frank Hamilton, Meredith Clymer, Charles P. Russell, Allen McL. Hamilton, and Drs. Leavitt Cremin, Schoonover, and others.

The external appearance of the body was fair. The subject was a man about twenty-five years old and well developed. Rigor mortis was well marked.

On turning down the scalp, the operators removed the calvarium. Before proceeding to examine the brain, the ante-mortem appearances were discussed. When first seen by Dr. Heddon the patient's pulse was at 72 and somewhat irregular. Before bromide of potassium was administered the pulse had risen to 120, still irregular. Just before death, the respiration was 14, the pulse 160, and the body heat 104 4-10.

On the removal of the calvarium it was at once perceived by the surgeons that the brain was not normal. There was great congestion of the membranes and effusion. Changes of a congestive character, in all probability of an ante-mortem formation, were perceptible in the medulla oblongata. The decussating fibres were considerably softened, and in some instances their continuity was entirely destroyed. The pons varoli was found congested. Portions of the various parts of the brain, the spinal cord, and the pneumogastric nerve were removed for microscopic examination.

On the throat being opened, the pharynx was found to be much congested internally. Its internal condition was found normal. An examination of the larynx gave the same respective result, the muscles being intensely congested. Portions of each were removed for examination.

The heart and lungs were found in a normal condition.

The spleen was of an inordinately small size, weighing less than three ounces. Prof. Jacobi examined the spleen and found the capsule corrugated, showing clearly that the reduction of the organ was the result of a recent process, a most important fact when taken in connection with the remaining post-mortem appearances in the case.

The stomach externally was found much congested; its internal condition, however, was normal.

An examination of the kidneys showed that both were exceedingly fatty, more so than would be expected in the case of a man only twenty-five years old. The right kidney was more fatty than the left, and the basin was completely filled with fat.

To sum up the main features of the examination up to the present, it can only be said that there was general hyperæmia of the tissues. The more interesting questions of reflex action and ante-mortem effects can only be solved, if at all, by microscopical examination. It was a matter of regret that previous to death the surgeons in attendance had not taken from the subject sufficient ante-mortem blood for spectrum analysis. This, it was stated, might have developed some new facts regarding hydrophobic disease.

Coroner Kessler, on the conclusion of the post-mortem examination, announced his intention of selecting a jury composed in the main of medical men. The jury was impaneled as follows: Profs. Hamilton and Jacobi, Drs. Meredith Clymer, Charles P. Russell, T. M. B. Gross, Allen McL. Hamilton, Schoonover, Leavitt, and Cremin.

The inquest in the case will be held July 15. In the meantime Profs. Hammond and Jacobi will make a microscopic examination of the parts of the organs now in their possession.

A LETTER FROM DR. JOHN C. DALTON.

The following letter from Dr. John C. Dalton, formerly Sanitary Superintendent of this City, in relation to hydrophobia, was received at the Health Department yesterday:

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

Col. Emmons Clark, Secretary of the Board of Health:

SIR: In accordance with a request from the Board of Health, communicated in your note of the 25th inst., I have the honor to offer the following suggestions to aid in diminishing the frequency of hydrophobia in the human subject:

The means at present employed seem to be imperfect for several reasons. Our municipal relations contemplate the destruction of a large number of vagrant dogs, whether hydrophobic or not, during the hot weather; and although this plan removes a certain number of animals liable to the disease, it is quite temporary in its operation, and during the remainder of the year leaves the community unguarded. It thus creates a false sense of security, and perhaps on that account may even be injurious. More efficient protection would probably be afforded by some method which should be in constant and regular operation throughout the year, especially if based upon a reasonable knowledge of the disease and its symptoms.

The principal danger of infection from hydrophobia consists in the fact that people in general do not know a mad dog when they see one. If they could do so there would be in no danger. But, in point of fact, they mistake other affections, which are comparatively harmless, for hydrophobia, but the disease itself they do not recognize. The popular diagnosis of hydrophobia rests mainly on three erroneous ideas, viz.: First, that a mad dog is to be met with only in hot weather; second, that he is afraid of water and will not drink; and, third, that he is ferocious and aggressive. Neither of these statements is true. Abundant experience, derived from carefully-collated statistics, has shown that hydrophobia in the dog occurs at least as frequently in the Winter and Spring as in the Summer. The rabid dog is not afraid of water, and will frequently drink when he has the opportunity, and he is by no means always aggressive or vicious in the early stages of the disease. The consequence of this error is that, if people see a dog in cool weather willing to drink, and not particularly ferocious in his manner, they are not afraid to approach or handle him; and yet he may be capable of inflicting a fatal wound, or even of communicating the disease by licking an abraded spot on the hand of his master.

Another frequent and serious mistake is this: As soon as a vagrant dog has bitten any one the first impulse of the by-standers is to kill him. But when this has been done the only possible means of knowing whether the animal were really mad is lost, and several months must elapse before the injured person can be relieved of anxiety from this source. It is evident that such a dog should never be killed at once, but should be secured and kept under observation for a few days till his symptoms are fully developed. In the large majority of cases it would turn out that the disease was not hydrophobia. I would respectfully suggest that a few concise directions, giving the most important early symptoms of hydrophobia in the dog, kept posted in some conspicuous place in each Police station, would enable policemen to recognize with considerable certainty all suspicious cases, and with their co-operation might serve to remove much of the danger which now exists. These directions need not include a complete scientific description of the malady, but only its main features in the incipient form of the disease, with the proper precautions to be adopted.

Such a placard as the following would probably answer the purpose:

Directions for the Prevention of Hydrophobia.

1. A dog that is sick from any cause should be watched and treated carefully until his recovery.

2. A dog that is sick and restless is an object of suspicion. This is the earliest peculiar symptom of hydrophobia.

3. A dog that is sick and restless and has a depraved appetite, gnawing and swallowing bits of cloth, wood, coal, brick, mortar, or his own dung, is a dangerous animal. He should be at once chained up, and kept in confinement until the condition to be clearly ascertained.

4. If, in addition to any or all of the foregoing symptoms, the dog has delusion of the senses, appearing to see or hear imaginary sights or sounds, trying to pass through a closed door, catching at flies in the air when there are none, or searching for something which does not exist, there is great probability that he is or is becoming hydrophobic. He should be secured and confined without delay.

5. In case any one is bitten by a dog whose condition is suspicious, the most effective and beneficial mode of treatment is to cauterize the wound at once with a stick of silver nitrate, commonly called "lunar caustic." The stick of caustic should be sharpened to a pencil-point, introduced quite to the bottom of the wound, and held in contact with every part of the wounded surface until it is thoroughly cauterized and insensible. This destroys the virus by which the disease would be communicated.

The Police force, once familiar with these rules, might be empowered to take and transfer to a place of security any animal presenting suspicious symptoms. To complete the efficiency of the plan, such a place of detention for dogs might be established under the authority of the Board of Health, to be supervised by a medical or veterinary officer, who should decide upon the proper treatment of the animals placed in confinement and the time when they could be safely returned to their owners. Yours, very respectfully,

J. C. DALTON, M. D.

The Board of Health have in contemplation the establishment of a hospital for sick dogs and other animals liable to hydrophobia, on the plan suggested by Dr. Dalton in the above communication, the hospital to be in charge of Dr. Liantard, the well-known veterinary surgeon. The matter will probably be discussed at the meeting of the board on Tuesday next.

DOGS KILLED.

Wm. Coleman, aged ten years, of No. 116 Baxter street, was bitten in the right leg by a dog yesterday, in Elizabeth street. The dog was killed by Officer Laydon, of the Fourteenth Precinct.

Roundsman Geck, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, killed a dog supposed to be mad at No. 1,372 Broadway, yesterday.

Patrolman Mcauley, of the Thirty-third Precinct, killed an infuriated dog in Cortlandt avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh streets, yesterday morning.

Roundsman Oates, of the Seventeenth Precinct, killed a mad dog at No. 125 Seventh street, yesterday afternoon.

RICHMOND COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

The County Court and Court of Sessions of Richmond County, in session at Richmond, Judge Metcalf presiding, have found about a dozen indictments for various offenses, finished their labors and were discharged for the term on Wednesday evening. On Thursday several criminal cases were brought before the court, among them that of Thomas Walsh, of New-York, for an attempt to commit an indecent assault upon a young girl named Rosanna Yerks, at Myers' Grove, on Sunday last. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of five years. He was sent to the State Prison yesterday. The next case was that of James Blain, for burglary. He was convicted and sentenced to nine years at hard labor in Sing Sing. Wm. Blain, his brother, convicted of being an accessory, was sentenced for six years. Emil Hurst was convicted of grand larceny, in stealing goods from the residence of Dr. Richmond, at Clifton, in April last, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. William Stone, alias Amos Ellis, was sentenced for four years for burglary. James McQuirk, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to three years. The cases of Alderman Brown, of Edgewater; Henry Standernich, Clerk of the board, and Justice Kassner, accused of misdemeanor in office, were not tried, as it was decided that the charges could not be sustained against them. The court finished up the calendar yesterday and adjourned for the term.

A MILLINER PRINCESS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of June 12, says:

"Vice Chancellor Malins had before him yesterday the case of Turner vs. Bonaparte, in which a motion was made for an injunction to restrain Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte and Princess Justina Eleanor Nina, his wife, from removing certain pictures which had been deposited with a firm in Bond street as a security for a debt due from the Princess to the plaintiff, Mrs. Turner. It was alleged by the plaintiff's bill that in December, 1872, the Princess agreed to purchase from the plaintiff a millinery business in Bond street by paying £300 for the good will, and £236 for the stock-in-trade, that the plaintiff had received no part of the purchase-money, although the Princess had entered into possession and carried on the business, and that recently the plaintiff found that the Princess had contracted to sell the stock-in-trade at a large profit. The defendant's counsel said the Prince had not been served with notice; the allegations of the bill were denied, and the Prince required time to answer them. The Vice Chancellor granted an interim order, as against the Princess upon service of notice of motion, and as against the Prince upon *ex parte* application, restraining the removal of the pictures for a fortnight."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 27—1 A. M.—Rain has prevailed in New-England, the Middle States, the lake region, the Ohio Valley, the Upper Mississippi Valley, the northern portion of the South Atlantic States and Alabama. The barometer has fallen, but continues highest in the Gulf States. It has fallen in the remaining districts, and is lowest in the Northwest. The temperature continues high in the Southern States, the Ohio Valley, and the North-west. It has fallen slightly in the lake region in the northern portion of the Middle States and New-England. North-west or north-east winds, prevail in New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, and east or south winds in the remaining districts. The Missouri River has risen at Omaha, and fallen at Booneville. The Mississippi River has fallen at La Crosse, St. Louis, and Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, partly cloudy weather and local rains will prevail, with a slight fall of temperature, north or east winds, and stationary or rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, increasing cloudiness and high temperature, with light rains. East of the Mississippi River, south or west winds and slight changes in the barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy and continued warm weather, with south-east or south-west winds and light rains north of Kentucky.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, increasing cloudiness; rain in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; easterly or southerly winds, increasing in force; slight change in temperature and falling barometer.

The central Mississippi River will fall during the day.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	59°	73°	3:30 P. M.	86°	80°
6 A. M.	61°	74°	6 P. M.	73°	73°
9 A. M.	68°	79°	9 P. M.	67°	71°
12 M.	73°	85°	12 P. M.	65°	70°

Average temperature yesterday.....76½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....69

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 26.—The Republican Convention of the Fifth Congressional District of Iowa, held at Cedar Rapids, yesterday, nominated by acclamation Hon. James Wilson for re-election, and in the Eighth Iowa District J. W. McDill was nominated for re-election.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 26.—The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company have obtained control of the Syracuse Northern Railroad, and will take possession on the 1st of July. The first-mentioned company has now in operation 316 miles of road.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The following are the quotations of mining stocks: Raymond & Ely, 20; Belcher, 80⅜; Hale & Norcross, 50; Ophir, 168⅜; Consolidated Virginia, 83; Collar, 68½; Gould & Curry, 23; Crown Point, 82; Yellow Jacket, 91; Exchequer, 43.

THE MURDERER OF BERRY AMOS.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 26.—Sam. W. McDonald, indicted for the murder of Berry Amos, on Tuesday last, and Wm. Clark and Henry Golibart, indicted as accessories, were arraigned in the Criminal Court, to-day, and pleaded not guilty. The trial was postponed until the October term of court.

SUICIDE OF A FORGER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 26.—J. B. Underwood, formerly Mayor of Waverley, Ohio, who was indicted last Fall in the United States District Court in this city for forging indorsements on two county warrants, aggregating $200, and drawing money on the same, about three years ago, was apprehended last evening near Oxford, Ohio. The officers gave him permission to go into an adjoining room to change his clothing, and while in the room he shot himself, dying this morning.

SENTENCE OF AN EMBEZZLER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 26.—J. B. Koch, Ex-County Treasurer of Wayne County, Ohio, who was convicted of the embezzlement of $20,000 of the county funds, has been sentenced to an imprisonment of one year in the Penitentiary, and a fine of double the amount of the defalcation.

CURIOUS ELECTRICAL PHENOMENON.

From the Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise, June 17.

During the past three nights the engineers and machinists at the round house of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad Company, in this city, have been in a state of lively excitement about some strange electrical disturbances which have occurred there regularly every night. For three nights all hands have been engaged in trying to solve the mystery, but have only partially succeeded. The company erected a large smokestack, which rises to a considerable height above the roof of the round house. At the base this smokestack is spread out in the shape of a funnel. It was built in order that the locomotives may stand under it to cool off when they come in off the road, and also while being fired up in the morning. Into the side of this smokestack, three or four days ago, was run a stove-pipe from a stove standing in a room about forty feet distant. It is about this stove that the electrical disturbances take place. The first that was observed of these was about 11 o'clock, four nights since, when P. Pippingham, a well-known machinist, approached the stove for the purpose of putting a stick of wood in it. As the stick neared the stove he received such a shock that it fell from his hand, and his arm was benumbed. He at first thought he had taken a sudden cramp in his arm. In trying again to put the wood into the stove he received a second shock. This time he observed a flash and heard a sharp snap, which he at once recognized as a discharge of electricity. They tried all manner of experiments, and found that the stove was fully and heavily charged with electricity, it giving out sparks and flashes when a piece of iron, steel, wood, or the naked hand approached it. After an hour or two the phenomenon ceased. The next day nothing was seen of it; but the next night, about 11 o'clock, shortly after a locomotive came in and stopped under the funnel of the smokestack, the stove was again charged, and began snapping and cracking, sending out sparks and flashes on all sides. So it has been every night since. They now know that the heated locomotive causes this electrical display, but in just what way is that which is still puzzling them.

MEETING OF LIGHTERMEN AND MERCHANTS.

At a meeting of lightermen and merchants held to-day at the Produce Exchange, Mr. L. Boyer in the chair, the codo of rules previously formed by the lightermen was brought up for discussion, and was finally referred to a committee for amendment. The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: On the part of the lightermen—Messrs. R. H. Ten Broeck, D. M. Munger, J. McCreery, and L. Boyer. On the part of the merchants—Messrs. R. L. Enga, A. Harris, and T. Dally.

DEPARTURE OF THE BOSTON ARTILLERY.

The First Battalion Light Artillery, of Boston, which arrived here on Thursday morning, embarked for home last evening on board the Fall River steamer. Their drill in Tompkins square in the morning was witnessed by a large number of persons. Throughout the various evolutions the discipline and movements of the battalion were much applauded. At 2 o'clock P. M. Gen. Shaler and staff reviewed the command at the square, after which the Twenty-second Regiment escorted the visitors to Pier No. 28 North River.

BASE-BALL.

In a game at Boston yesterday the Red Stockings defeated the Chicagos by a score of 8 to 7. The game between the Hartfords and Atlantics which was to have been played yesterday was postponed on account of the rain. To-day the Mutuals will play their fourth championship game on the Union Grounds.

An exhibition game was played in Baltimore yesterday between the Baltimore Club and the National Club, of Washington. The first-named club won the game, the score being 17 to 6.

In the game of base-ball played in Hartford yesterday, between the Trinity College and Amherst College Clubs, the score stood as follows at the end of the sixth inning, at which time game was called on account of the rain: Trinity College Club, 15; Amherst College Club, 11.

BOLD THIEVES.

Roundsman Webb, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, saw two suspicious-looking persons in Fifty-eighth street yesterday afternoon. Believing they were up to a job, the roundsman changed his clothing and returned. Soon afterward he saw them enter Max Herzog's house, No. 18 West Fifty-eighth street. Waiting, the roundsman saw them come out again, and then he arrested the parties. Taking them into Mr. Herzog's, it was discovered that the thieves had packed up a large bundle of silver-ware, all the jewelry in Mrs. Herzog's room, including two fine gold watches, and over $5,000 worth of diamonds, clothing, and other valuables, and were to take it away in a carriage which they were going to get. The family were down to supper and did not hear the thieves. Roundsman Webb took the prisoners to the Fifty-ninth street Police Station, where they gave their names as George Montague and William Brown. They were locked up.

PROBABLE MURDER IN THE SIXTH WARD.

DESPERATE AFFRAY IN A MULBERRY STREET TENEMENT-HOUSE.

John McBride, a pedlar, came home to No. 89 Mulberry street, a tenement-house, yesterday evening, intoxicated. He had been drinking heavily for some days, and was suffering frominicipient delirium tremens. On the same floor resides Martin Golden, a hod-carrier. When McBride came home, Mrs. Elizabeth Golden was sitting on the stairs, drunk. McBride passed her by, and went into his own room. His wife, seeing that he was drunk, ran out. McBride threw a piece of hoop-iron at her, and struck her on the shoulder. Mrs. Golden thought he threw it at her, and began abusing him. He seized a carving-knife and cut her cheek open. Her husband, Martin Golden, seized a wood-ax and struck McBride on the head, laying his skull open for three inches, and causing a probably fatal wound. McBride fell on the floor, and Mrs. Golden smashed a tea-cup on his head. The Sixth Precinct Police were called in, and had McBride and Mrs. Golden removed to the Park Hospital. Golden was locked up in the Franklin Street Station.

ATHLETIC GAMES AT BARNUM'S.

The athletic games inaugurated at Mr. Barnum's Hippodrome last evening formed a very interesting feature in the performance. The exercises consisted of vaulting with a pole, rope-climbing, and a professional race of one mile. There were six competitors for the prizes offered for vaulting, ten for those offered for rope-climbing, and six in professional race, most of whom were members of the New-York Caledonia Club and the New-York Turnverein. Among the prizes awarded were two gold medals and a purse containing $25. The competition was spirited and exciting. The athletic games will be continued every evening up to Thursday, July 2. There are over thirty entries for many of the contests to come off during the week.

TO-MORROW'S "TIMES."

The circulation of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES has been constantly increasing for several months. There is no donbt, however, that the sale of to-morrow's paper, containing Mr. Bret Harte's new story, "A Passage in the Life of Mr. John Oakhurst," will exceed that of any previous issue. The demand is already very great. Newsmen should send in their orders without delay.

ERIE AFFAIRS.

The following is understood to be the ticket which will be elected at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Erie Stockholders, which takes place on July 14 inst., next. H. J. Jewell, President; Thos. A. Scott, J. A. C. Gray, Henry G. Stebbins, Marshall O. Roberts, Suydam Grant, J. T. Woodward, H. R. Baltzer, S. L. M. Barlow, G. W. Hotchkiss, John Taylor Johnson, Henry L. Lansing, E. D. Morgan, Cortland Parker, Homer Ramsdell, Lucius Robinson, and F. Schuchardt. The ticket originally agreed upon by the controlling interest named Col. Scott as President, but the death of Mr. Edgar J. Thomson necessitated a change in the programme. The retiring directors are S. D. Babcock, G. H. Brown, C. H. Duncan, W. T. Hart, Adrian Iselin, W. W. Shippen, and Peter H. Watson.

PRISON OF MATRIMONY.

Rachel Miller was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. She had been sent to the island on a charge made by her father, who seemed to think she had neglected him—pecuniarily at least—for a young lover named Emil Snyder, by whom the writ of habeas corpus was sued out. After hearing the story, Judge Westbrook told the parties if they were willing to be married, and brought him a certificate of such marriage, he would release the girl. The papers were at once sent to the Mayor's office in charge of an officer, got married, returned to court, produced the certificate, the newmade wife was released, and both went on their way rejoicing.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Hippolyte Rogers pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence....Thomas Butler pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons, and was remanded....Joseph Montague, a machinist, residing at No. 133 West Nineteenth street, was charged with atrociously outraging his little step-daughter, an interesting child of ten years, named Georgiana Eckels. After the evidence had been taken, the ruffian pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sentenced by the Recorder to the full extent of the law. One of the most revolting crimes which had ever come under his notice, to the extreme penalty—ten years in State Prison at hard labor....John Ryan pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded.

FATAL AFFRAYS.

Patrick McGovern had an altercation with John Callahan, about 11:30 last night, at No. 15 East Fifty-ninth street, in which he stabbed him in the abdomen with a screw-driver. Callahan, whose injuries are probably fatal, was taken home, and McGovern was locked up in the Fifty-ninth Street Police Station....Michael Hughes, of No. 209 East Twenty-fifth street, tried to get a drink in Francis Kennedy's liquor store, without paying for it, last night. A fight ensued, in which Kennedy struck Hughes twice upon the head with a bung-starter. Kennedy then fled, and Hughes was taken to Bellevue Hospital unconscious.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.

The following case of prostration by the excessive heat was reported by the Police yesterday:

Anthony Shaner, aged sixty-one, of No. 126 York street, Brooklyn, was found at the corner of Broadway and Fourth street suffering from sun-stroke. He was attended by Dr. Walker, and taken to his home.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Matthew Hale, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

S. H. Kauffman, of the Washington *Star*, is at the Everett House.

Senator John S. Hager, of California, is at the Hoffman House.

Congressman John A. Kasson, of Iowa, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Congressman R. H. Duell, of Cortland, N. Y., is at the Astor House.

Mme. Pauline Lucca, and Mayor Davenport, of Fall River, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and Capt. Hamilton Russell, of the British Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Gov. C. R. Ingersoll, and Judges Beardsley and Sanford, of Connecticut, and Chief Engineer J. W. King, United States Navy, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Speaker James G. Blaine, of Maine, was at the Hoffman House yesterday, on his way home from Washington.

Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court; Senator George Brown, of Canada, and Congressmen Crounse, of Nebraska, and Foster, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Carl Schurz, of Missouri; Gov. Pope Hennessy, of the Bahamas; Congressman Lyman K. Bass, of Buffalo; State Senator R. A. Parmenter, of Troy, and Chevalier De Stuers, Chargé d'Affairs of the Netherlands at Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Still Another!

THE GREAT FIRE AT CENTRAL CITY.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE BUILDINGS BURNED!

HERRING'S SAFE THE CHAMPION.

GEORGETOWN, Col., June 15, 1874.

Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago:

GENTS: Yours of the 8th inst. reached me here (where I am attending court) this evening. The letter of the 26th ult., you speak of having written, was never received. In reply to your inquiry, I would say that my safe, which was one of your No. 8, Herring's Patent Champion, fell on its face, and was exposed to an intense heat for a long time from the contents of the store beneath, consisting of drugs and goods, boxes and coal, and notwithstanding all this I found, upon opening the safe, that the contents REMAINED WHOLLY UNINJURED. As there were 125 buildings burned, comprising the whole business, and nearly the whole of the town itself, I consider it a splendid test of the fire-proof qualities of your safes.

Very respectfully yours, G. B. REED.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

Victorious at Chicago, Boston, Portland, New-York, Richmond, Charleston, Constantinople, and all the great fires which have occurred within the past thirty years.

Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, corner Murray st., New-York.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRINGS & FARRELL, Boston.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

—*Advertisement.*

THE ELEGANT MARBLE HALLS, SWIMMING POOLS, and Shower-rooms of the Imperial Vapor Baths are highly appreciated during this weather. They are cooling, healthful, and luxurious. No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advt.*

PRUDENTLY BREAK UP YOUR COLD BY THE TIMELY USE OF DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, AN OLD REMEDY FOR SORE LUNGS AND THROATS, AND A CERTAIN CURATIVE FOR COUGHS.—*Advertisement.*

"Phalon Night-Blooming Cereus" is the national perfume. It is delicious, and permanent. "PHALON INVIGORATOR" strengthens the roots of the hair, and is a refreshing tonic.—*Advertisement.*

CHRONIC AND INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, Pains in the Back, Glandular Swellings, Stiffness of the Joints. GILES & CO'S LINIMENT IODIDES AMMONIA has cured many poor sufferers now in the tombs. LINDA GILBERT, Church of the Strangers. Sold at Hudnut's, Broadway and Ann street; Reichardt's, Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street; depot, No. 451 Sixth avenue.—*Advertisement.*

MOSQUITO NETS with patent canopies, from $3 50. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 184 5th av., near 23d st.—*Advertisement.*

Life Without Enjoyment.

No human being whose stomach and liver are disordered can enjoy life. Business is a fatigue and a bore, and all amusements "flat and unprofitable," to the victim of indigestion, biliousness, and disturbances of the bowels and the the nerves which always accompany them. The shortest, surest, safest way to get rid of these evils, and of the mental despondency which grows out of them, is to tone and regulate the system with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Of all stimulants it is the purest, of all vegetable tonics the most active, of all cathartics the mildest, of all antibilious preparations the most swift and certain in its operation. During the twenty odd years that it has been in use it has lived down professional prejudices, distanced competition, and taken rank as the standard restorative of the age.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

The Secret of the Toilet.

To fragrant SOZODONT alone is due the whiteness and soundness of three-fourths of the beautiful sets of teeth that glitter at the balls and parties of the élite.

Wedding Invitations, Elegant Styles.—Crests, Monograms, Foreign Note Paper, General Engraving. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. We have no branch offices.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury.

Burke's Silver-Gray Cassimere Hat is the correct style. No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank building.

MARRIED.

ALLIN—LITCHFIELD.—On Thursday evening, June 25, 1874, at the Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., assisted by Rev. Galusha Anderson, D. D., GEORGE ALBERT ALLIN and HELOISE MARIE, youngest daughter of E. B. LITCHFIELD, Esq.

DICKERSON—MERRILL.—On Thursday, June 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., GEO. A. DICKERSON to NELLIE C. MERRILL, daughter of the late Wm. H. Merrill, all of this City.

KIMBER—ANDRESEN.—On Thursday, June 25, by Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, ALFRED KIMBER to LUISA, daughter of J. Andresen.

NEGUS—LEAVITT.—In Brooklyn, June 11, 1874, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. P. Putnam, WM. IRVIN NEGUS to EMMA L., second daughter of Chas. F. Leavitt, Esq.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

TAYLOR—ACHTERNACHT.—In Brooklyn, on the 25th inst., by Rev. H. M. Scudder, D. D., E. FRANCIS TAYLOR and KATE M., daughter of H. A. Aechternacht, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

WALDRON—FREEBORN.—On Thursday, June 25, at the St. James M. E. Church of Harlem, by Rev. Dr. Mandeville, BENJAMIN F. WALDRON to

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, June 26, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Henry R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, A. H. Muller & Son sold two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, north side, 275 feet west of Seventh avenue, for $4,350 apiece, the property being purchased by Jacob Reese and Agustus Wiggin, Trustees and plaintiffs in the legal action. The legal sale of two houses and lots on East Seventy-ninth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, by James M. Miller, was postponed indefinitely, the foreclosure proceedings having been stopped. No other business was transacted.

A. C. Lamson & Son, No. 6 Pine street, report having sold at private contract, for $100,000, the premises known as No. 250 Madison avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-eighth street, embracing a house, with lot 25 by 80, on the avenue, and a building, with lot 20 by 50, in rear, fronting on Thirty-eighth street.

On Thursday, June 25, Jere. Johnson sold, at Woodside and Winfield, Long Island, 117 lots belonging to the Hyatt estate, for $93,695 in the total, or at an average of $345 per lot. Details of this sale are appended. Dingee, Porter & Co. sold, at Baychester, on Pelham Bay, Westchester County, on Thursday, by order of the Baychester Land Association, forty lots, for $7,077 in the aggregate. O. H. Pierson also sold, on Thursday, at Maplewood, N. J., on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, seventeen plots, each 50 by 125, for $3,795. The sale at Ocean Grove, N. J., by A. D. Mellick & Bro., noticed for Thursday, was postponed for one month.

On Wednesday, June 24, J. W. Gibson sold at auction in Jersey City, N. J., seventy-five lots, located at Lafayette, the Fifteenth Ward of the city named, and situated respectively on Bramhall and Pacific avenues, Halliday and Van Horne streets, for $45,985, an average of $610 a city lot. O. H. Pierson also sold on Wednesday, at Bloomfield, N. J., three plots, each 25 by 150, for $7,331 75 in the total.

In our report of yesterday, in the summary, the lots noted as sold under the head of Wm. Kennelly, auctioneer, should have been credited to Blackwell, Utley & Riker, as sold at Corona, Long Island.

Among the auctions thus far advertised to take place next week the sale of property belonging to the Furniss estate, which is to be held at the Exchange on Tuesday, June 30, A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, is worthy of a special attention, for the real estate to be offered is not only very valuable, but, as announced, it will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The following sales are noticed for to-day:

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Poucher, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.5 by 70, on Lexington avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-fifth street. Also at Continental Hotel, Peekskill, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 95 by 100, on Broadway, northwest corner of Fifth street, in the town of Verplank, Westchester County.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Mr. J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 96.9, on East Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one four-story and brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Forty-sixth street, north side, 135 feet west of Lexington avenue.

By Blackwell & Utley, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. M. Stevens, Esq., Referee, of five lots of land on Seventh avenue, northwest corner of Grand avenue, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, JUNE 26.
NEW-YORK.
By A. H. Muller & Son.

2 lots on West 125th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 7th av., each 26x99.11, $4,350 each..... $8,700

SUBURBAN AUCTIONS—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
By John M. Gibson.

75 lots on Halliday and Van Horn sts., Bramhall and Lafayette, Fifteenth Ward, all sizes, average, $610 each; aggregate..... $45,985
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
By O. H. Pierson.

33 plots, each 25x150, aggregate..... $7,282

SUBURBAN AUCTIONS—THURSDAY, JUNE 25.
BAYCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
By Dingee, Porter & Co.

40 lots on Pelham Bay, aggregate..... $7,077
MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
By O. H. Pierson.

17 plots near depot of Morris and Essex Railroad, each 50x135, aggregate..... $3,725
WOODSIDE AND WINFIELD, LONG ISLAND.
By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 lot corner Thompson av. and Burroughs av.; E. Aymes.....	$800
1 lot on Thompson av., adjoining; E. Aymes.....	500
1 lot on Thompson av., adjoining; H. Lord.....	500
1 lot on Thompson av., adjoining; H. Lord.....	525
1 lot on Burroughs av., 100 ft. from Thompson av.; L. Lord.....	340
1 lot on Burroughs av., adjoining; C. Williams.	325
1 lot on Burroughs av., adjoining; C. Williams.	320
1 lot corner Burroughs av. and turnpike road; T. Ingle.....	400
2 lots on turnpike road, adjoining; M. Hall....	690
1 lot on turnpike road, adjoining; L. Hune....	330
2 lots corner turnpike road and railroad; O. Walker.....	460
2 lots on turnpike road and railroad, adjoining; O. Walker.....	580
2 lots on Thompson av., 75 ft. from Bowne av.; C. Dowdell.....	800
4 lots on Thompson av., adjoining; Mr. Riggins.	1,800
1 lot, corner turnpike and railroad; Gilbert....	200
1 lot on turnpike, adjoining; Gilbert.....	210
2 lots on turnpike, adjoining; Gilbert.....	410
3 lots on turnpike, adjoining; J. Kurst.....	645
1 lot, corner turnpike and Bowne av.; J. Kroner.....	220
2 lots on Bowne av., rear of above; J. Kurst....	420
1 lot on Bowne av., adjoining; Chris. Brown..	225
1 lot, corner Clinton st. and Burroughs av.; J. Medarthy.....	280
2 lots on Burroughs av., adjoining; Bruhn.....	360
2 lots on Burroughs av., adjoining; A. Abrahams.....	350
1 lot on Burroughs av., adjoining; Heyshaw..	225
2 lots on Burroughs av., adjoining; O. C. Young.....	400
3 lots on Burroughs av., adjoining; P. Million.	735
5 lots, corner Clinton st. and Burroughs av.; Patrick Holden.....	650
2 lots on Clinton st., adjoining; N. Baker.....	400
1 lot, corner Henry st. and Burroughs av.; M. Hall.....	200
1 lot on Henry st., adjoining; M. Hall.....	150
1 lot on Henry st., adjoining; C. Brown.....	145
2 lots on Burroughs av., rear of above; L. Canon.....	320
2 lots, corner Burroughs av. and Clinton st.; J. Kurst.....	460
2 lots on Burroughs av., adjoining; C. Bennett.	410
2 lots on Burroughs av., adjoining; C. Bennett.	420
1 lot on Burroughs av., adjoining; J. Burroughs.	200
1 lot on Burroughs av., adjoining; J. Anderson.	205
1 lot on Burroughs av., adjoining; N. Munson....	205
2 lots on Burroughs av., adjoining; Mrs. Hendry.....	440
2 lots, corner Clinton st. and Hyatt av.; J. Anderson.....	590
3 lots on Hyatt av., adjoining; J. Burroughs....	1,450
4 lots on Hyatt av., adjoining; James Eldridge.	1,180
1 lot, corner Clinton st. and Burroughs av.; P. Andrews.....	195
2 lots on Burroughs av., adjoining; S. Hoag....	320
3 lots, corner Hyatt av. and Clinton st.; C. Cornell.....	675
4 lots, corner Hyatt av. and Clinton st., adjoining; C. Ferguson.....	880
2 lots, corner Hyatt av. and Clinton st., adjoining; Lord.....	460
1 lot, corner Hyatt av. and Clinton st., adjoining; Weed.....	215
1 lot, corner Hyatt av. and Clinton st., adjoining; J. Thompson.....	210
4 lots, corner Hyatt av. and Clinton st.; J. Anderson.....	1,060
4 lots, on Hyatt av., adjoining; J. Anderson....	720
2 lots, on Hyatt av., adjoining; Mr. Ayers.....	350
3 lots, on Hyatt av., adjoining; C. Wells.....	740
4 lots, on Hyatt av., adjoining; C. Wells.....	760
2 lots, corner Monroe st. and Hyatt av.; J. Anderson.....	1,370
5 lots, on Hyatt av., adjoining; Baldwin.....	1,050
1 lot, corner turnpike and Hyatt av.; Baldwin..	315

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.
NEW-YORK.
Thursday, June 25.

Market st., e. s., 22.3 ft. s. of Henry st., 44.6x 26.7 ..... $24,000
17th st., s. s., 313 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x92..... 13,250
17th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th av., 50x92, ½ part, piece, parcel of ground, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Fourth street, between Avenues B and C, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fourth street, distant two hundred and sixty-three feet and eighty-five one hundredths of a foot, easterly, from the north-easterly corner of Avenue B and Fourth street, running thence northerly on a line parallel with Avenue B ninety-six feet and twenty-one one-hundredths of a foot to the centre line of the block between Fourth and Fifth streets, thence easterly along said centre line, and parallel with Fourth street twenty-four feet and seventy-seven one-hundredths of a foot; thence southerly, parallel with Avenue B ninety-six feet and twenty-one one-hundredths of a foot to Fourth street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Fourth street twenty-four feet and seventy-seven one-hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to Helene Ermentraut by Ernest Ohi, by deed of assignment bearing date the 30th day of April, A. D. 1870, together with all and singular the hereditaments, rights, appurtenances, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. And also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity, of the said Helene Ermentraut, of, in and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances. And also the indenture of lease of the said premises by Judith Winthrop to David P. Hall, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1834, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New-York, June 27, 1874. ALLAN L. SMIDT, Referee. WILLIAM P. LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, je27-2aw3wSa. No. 61 Pine street. 9,700
600 LOTS AT AUCTION.—MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Hawthorn Park, on the Erie and Midland railways, one mile north of the City of Paterson; location beautiful; come and see; sale positive; trains on the Erie and Midland running all day; last train leaves foot of Chambers st., New-York, at 1:45 P. M., arriving on the ground in time for the sale; terms very easy. For particulars inquire of W. J. CUMMIST, Auctioneer, No. 196 Main st., or of J. W. DERBY, No. 120 Market st., Paterson, N. J. 1,600
1 lot corner Hyatt av. and Clinton st.; Baldwin.. 1,050
1 lot, corner turnpike and Hyatt av.; Baldwin.. 315

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE No. 25 East 31st st., near Madison av., with the principal furniture; possession July 1, 1874. Price $25,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A CARPENTER OUT OF EMPLOYMENT would like to make an engagement with parties who intend having repairing and jobbing over, in their houses and buildings; terms easy; satisfactory references given. Address GOOD MECHANIC, Times Uptown Office, No. 54 West 33d st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PELHAM MANOR AND HUGUENOT HEIGHTS ASSOCIATION

Now offer for sale, on very favorable terms, CHOICE PLOTS (large or small) in the two divisions of their LARGE SUBURB, adjacent to the depots on two railroads, already giving access and RAPID TRANSIT by thirty-six trains daily, to either Central or Lower New-York City. Thirty-five minutes from Grand Central Depot. One hour from Wall street.

A HOME OR INVESTMENT PURCHASED UNDER THIS OFFER WILL SECURE A RARE COMBINATION OF ADVANTAGES.

For new maps, (showing whole City and connection with this delightful suburb,) &c., apply to STEPHENS, BROTHERS & CO., Managing Agents, No. 187 Broadway.

FLUSHING LOTS.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITIES FOR OWNING A HOME AND INVESTING IN CHOICE LOTS UPON REMARKABLY EASY TERMS.

No place of its size in the United States presents the attractions and advancements offered at Flushing. It is the nearest suburban city to New-York—only six miles from Hunter's Point; fare ten cents in palatial cars; 120 trains; seven depots; fifty minutes from New-York City Hall by James Slip Ferry, and thirty minutes by Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; commutation for cars and ferry but $68 per year; ten churches; splendid school-houses; gas-lighted and sewered; sidewalks flagged and shaded by trees of fine growth; most elegant shrubbery surrounding nearly every residence; fine boating, fishing, and driving; it has no equal.

Practically nearer than either Yorkville or Harlem, with quick transit already, with a large population, many engaged in business in this City; possessing intelligence, wealth, and enterprise, this young city is bound to become great and prosperous. Lots can now be had for residences from $600 to $800, and the best for business purposes, from $1,000 to $5,000.

Monthly installments received from purchasers, or twenty per cent. down; forty per cent. in five years, and forty per cent. in ten years. Warranty deeds, maps, and free tickets on application at

B. W. RITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., or opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing.

CLEAN AND PLEASANT TRANSIT TO

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Wall st.; F. W. Tompkins, 27 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 206 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Tyson, 135 Grand st.; P. T. Hewitt, Agent Union Land Co., 8 Broad st., Room 11; R. J. Lowe, 248 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 315 Greenwich st.

HANDSOME HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY-seat to rent for the season.—Stone house, handsomely furnished; gas, water, &c.; billiard-room and ample outbuildings; delightful river views, beautiful neighborhood, and perfectly healthy; ten acres or more of land, and horses, carriages, &c., if desired; about half hour by Hudson River Railroad, and also easily accessible from the City by boat or by driving. Address Box No. 71 Post Office.

FOR SALE—IN SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, commodious modern house, occupying commanding site, and beautifully approached; twenty-two acres high land, in lawn, garden, and old wood; a perfect summer place and comfortable in Winter as any City house. Particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

AT MORRISTOWN.—FOR SALE, A VERY COMPLETE country seat; a large modern house, water, gas, &c., with about five acres beautifully laid out, abundantly fruited; near depot. Will be offered for a few days only. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, GLANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES, NO. 35 WALL ST. and NOS. 13 AND 15 BROAD ST. ALSO THE BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS, NOS. 113, 115, 117, 119, AND 121 CLINTON PLACE, ON TUESDAY, JUNE 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, By order of the Executors of WM. P. FURNISS, DECEASED, and in pursuance of a decree OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The premises on Wall and Broad sts. are occupied as offices, and being near the STOCK EXCHANGE, DREXEL BUILDING, and MECHANICS' and other banks, are very desirable for Insurance Companies, Bankers, and Brokers.

75 per cent. may remain on BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF THIRTY-FIVE VALUABLE LOTS on GRAND BROADWAY BOULEVARD, RIVERSIDE PARK AND DRIVE, AND 104TH ST., AND WATER LOTS ON HUDSON RIVER.

Also HOUSE AND LOT No. 48 WEST 9TH ST., to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, JUNE 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under the direction of the undersigned Trustees of LEON FURNISS.

SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS, MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Trustees under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.

Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row, New-York. Furniture and Merchandise, No. 37 Nassau st., N. Y., and Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

MONDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, At Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn, Executor's sale and property of H. G. Langstaff, deceased, consisting of valuable brick buildings, &c., on Broadway, Nos. 377, 379, and 393, and lot on South Fifth st. Also vacant lots in 8th, 18th, and 19th Wards, situate on Keap and Hooper sts., 19th Ward; 8th av. and 45th st., in 8th Ward; Madison, Chestnut, Elm, and Palmetto sts., and Covert, St. Nicholas, and Wyckoff avs. All Brooklyn property, and sold at Brooklyn Exchange.

Maps and full particulars at office of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—CATHERINE LYNCH as executrix, and James D. Lynch and Peter Lynch as executors, &c., of the last will and testament of James Lynch, deceased, plaintiffs, against HELENE ERMENTRAUT, Eva Barbara Burger, Louis Fleig, John R. Wigger, and Isaac L. Devoe, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered herein on the 24th day of June, 1874, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of July, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, by Anthony J. Bleecker, Son & White, auctioneers, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, parcel of ground, and premises, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Fourth street, between Avenues B and C, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fourth street, distant two hundred and sixty-three feet and eighty-five one hundredths of a foot, easterly, from the north-easterly corner of Avenue B and Fourth street, running thence northerly on a line parallel with Avenue B ninety-six feet and twenty-one one-hundredths of a foot to the centre line of the block between Fourth and Fifth streets, thence easterly along said centre line, and parallel with Fourth street twenty-four feet and seventy-seven one-hundredths of a foot; thence southerly, parallel with Avenue B ninety-six feet and twenty-one one-hundredths of a foot to Fourth street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Fourth street twenty-four feet and seventy-seven one-hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to Helene Ermentraut by Ernest Ohi, by deed of assignment bearing date the 30th day of April, A. D. 1870, together with all and singular the hereditaments, rights, appurtenances, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. And also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity, of the said Helene Ermentraut, of, in and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances. And also the indenture of lease of the said premises by Judith Winthrop to David P. Hall, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1834, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New-York, June 27, 1874. ALLAN L. SMIDT, Referee. WILLIAM P. LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, je27-2aw3wSa. No. 61 Pine street.

600 LOTS AT AUCTION.—MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Hawthorn Park, on the Erie and Midland railways, one mile north of the City of Paterson; location beautiful; come and see; sale positive; trains on the Erie and Midland running all day; last train leaves foot of Chambers st., New-York, at 1:45 P. M., arriving on the ground in time for the sale; terms very easy. For particulars inquire of W. J. CUMMIST, Auctioneer, No. 196 Main st., or of J. W. DERBY, No. 120 Market st., Paterson, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row, New-York; Furniture, Merchandise, &c., No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.

180 Splendid Lots

AND FIVE DWELLING-HOUSES, COURT END OF LONG ISLAND, IN THE EXCLUSIVE, RECHERCHE, AND HITHERTO UNATTAINABLE FAUBOURG,

RAVENSWOOD,

THIRD WARD OF LONG ISLAND CITY, AT AUCTION, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE PREMISES,

Tuesday, June 30, 1874,

By positive and peremptory order of Rev. J. H. HOPKINS, being lately the property of Gen. Gilbert Hopkins, deceased. Sale absolute. Title perfect. Terms most liberal.

Free excursion on the river. Musical recitations by the Seventh Regiment Band. Fête Champêtre by Weeks. Impromptations by Prof. Harrison.

Steam-boat will leave Fulton slip at 12 o'clock noon, sharp; will stop at Saw Mill Dock, Greenpoint, and Grand and 9th sts., New-York, for passengers. For free tickets apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

SUMMER FESTIVAL AND AUCTION MATINEE.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, on the premises, on arrival of special train from New-York,

500 Handsome Lots,

BY ORDER OF FREDERICK SHONNARD, ESQ., IN THE ARTISANS' PARADISE,

YONKERS

This fine property has been splendidly developed by the owner. Streets, avenues, are all graded, and every lot is ready for use. No limits. Unheard-of terms. Seventy-five per cent. for three years, fifty per cent. for ten years. All usual auction hospitalities. Take special train Hudson River Railroad, Forty-second Street Depot, at 10:15 o'clock A. M. on morning of sale. For complimentary cards, maps, and information apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row.

WM. M. BERGER, Auctioneer.

MAMMOTH AUCTION SALE BY ORDER OF GEN. THOS. B. VAN BUREN AND ARCHIBALD H. LOWERY, ESQ., OF

318 Superfine L. I. City BUILDING LOTS,

Of the Lowery Farm, at

Sunnyside Station,

On the Long Island and Flushing Railroad, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1874, At 12 o'clock noon, on the premises.

Sunnyside is a part of the Second and Fourth Wards of Long Island City; the lots are on Steinway, Graham, and Harold boulevards and Jackson av.; laid out and graded; eighty Swiss, One hundred trains daily. Fare low. Special excursion train, Long Island Railroad. Gilmore's celebrated Twenty-second Regiment Band. Collation under large tent before sale. Grand holiday festival. Bring your families, buy or not. Come and see this property, with valuable corner lots. Attention, capitalists and speculators.

TERMS EXTRAORDINARY.

Twenty-five per cent. cash, seventy-five per cent. mortgage, five years. Title perfect. No incumbrances. Take special train, Thirty-fourth Street and James Slip Ferries, at 11 o'clock A. M. sharp. Take boat at L. I. R. R. Hunter's Point, at 11:30 A. M. sharp. The property is the most valuable in the whole city, on principal boulevards and avenues, only three miles from the City, and a mile from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, two minutes' ride; Blackwell's Island bridge land at edge of the lots. Section 1—Cabinet Makers' Association—with 100 new houses adjoining. Section 2—After the 24th at Bilseville, and Astoria Horse Railroad only one-fourth of a mile from the property. For maps and free passes apply to John A. Lowery, Room No. 49 Pine st., New-York; Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, New-York; Reichart's restaurant, 55th st. and 3d av., New-York; Neaffie's real estate office, corner 3d av. and 86th st.; Payntar's real estate office, Hunter's Point; Whitney's real estate office, Astoria; Sinnot's Bros., Sunnyside Hotel, or of the auctioneer,

WM. M. BERGER, Corner Broadway and 2d av. Astoria, N. Y.

WOOD, BRADY & TODD, Auctioneers.

CHOICE VILLA PLOTS

ON PROSPECT HILL, NEAR

GREAT NECK, L. I.,

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES, AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, July 2, 1874, at 1:30 P. M.

These lots are near the new M. E. Church, recently donated and endowed by Mr. J. S. Spinney, are beautifully located, command some of the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. The Palisades on the Hudson can be seen their entire length. The view of Manhasset and Little Neck Bays, Long Island Sound, and the intervening country are very fine. The cities of Newark, Jersey City, and Jersey City can be distinctly seen. The railroad facilities and the continued growth of the surrounding country insure to any person investing in these lots a constant increase in values.

Distant one hour from N. Y. City; twenty minutes' drive of Great Neck steam-boat landing.

Many prominent bankers, merchants, and lawyers reside in the vicinity of this property, thus making it a most desirable locality for business men's residences.

Terms liberal.

A special express train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:30 A. M. on day of sale. For maps, description of property, and further particulars call at the office of WOOD, BRADY & TODD, No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine st., New-York, will sell at auction at

METUCHIN, N. J.,

One hour and ten minutes from New-York by the Pennsylvania Railroad, on

WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1874,

at 12 M., on the premises, 220 valuable lots, handsomely located on an elevation commanding extensive views, directly in the centre of the town, having fine improvements on every side. Also, an attractive residence, with lot 120x390; contains ten rooms, with every modern improvement, and ready for immediate occupancy. Metuchin is the highest point of land between New-York and Philadelphia on the New Jersey division of the Pennsylvania Railroad; seventeen trains daily. The town has a population of 3,000, there being 400 yearly commuters; five churches, numerous seminaries, stores and schools. Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Luncheon before the sale. Special train will leave foot Cortland st. at 11 A. M., stopping at Newark, Elizabeth, and Rahway. C. C. SHIPLEY, Real Estate Agent, Metuchin, N. J. For maps, railroad passes, and full particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

L. ESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN will SELL AT auction, TUESDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the twelve VALUABLE LOTS on 96th and 97th sts. and 11th av., near RIVERSIDE PARK. For maps apply to Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1874, At 2:30 P. M. on the premises, BLACKWELL, UTLEY & RIKER Will sell the NEW THREE-STORY FRENCH-ROOF HOUSE, beautifully located on LOCUST ST., CORONA, Formerly West Flushing.

Further particulars and passes by train leaving Hunter's Ferry at 2 P. M. can be had of auctioneers, BLACKWELL & UTLEY, No. 93 Liberty st., New-York; A. P. RIKER, Whitestone and Woodside.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In District Court of the United States, District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of PETER VREDENBURGH'S CARPET COMPANY, bankrupt. The undersigned assignee of the estate and effects of the above named bankrupt corporation, will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the mill formerly occupied by said corporation, on Water and Somerset sts., in the City of New-Brunswick, County of Middlesex, and State of New Jersey, all those certain lots or parcels of land, situate in said City of New Brunswick, described as follows: Beginning at the south-easterly corner of a lot of ground lately sold by the Bank of New-Brunswick to Hugh Harkins, thence running north twenty-five degrees, west one chain forty-four links; thence north thirty-three degrees, west thirty-two links, to a lot owned by Dennis Hussen; thence along said Dennis Hussen's line north fifty-seven degrees, east three chains, twelve links, to Water street; thence along said Water street south thirty-three degrees, east two chains, thirty-six links, to the corner of Somerset street; thence along said Somerset street, on the northerly side thereof, three chains, fifty-eight links, to the place of beginning.

Also all that water-lot contiguous to and in front of the above premises, beginning at the intersection of Somerset and Water streets, at the south-easterly corner thereof; thence running north thirty-three degrees, west one chain, ninety-seven links; thence north fifty-seven degrees, east to the Raritan River, at low-water mark; thence down said river to Somerset street, aforesaid; thence up said Somerset street westerly, to the place of beginning.

Together with all the Steam Engines, Boilers, Machinery, Fixtures, Furniture, Implements, Tools and appliances and stock in trade and materials used in and appertaining to the manufacture of carpets and drugets now on said premises and belonging to said bankrupt estate, subject to a lease expiring August 1, 1874, under which the mill is now in full and successful operation, producing from 1,000 to 1,200 yards of Tapestry Brussels per day.

An inventory of the machinery and materials can be seen at my office, No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The executors of John P. De Wint will sell at public auction on the 23d of July, at 11 A. M., at the Five Corners, Fishkill Landing, about 260 acres of land lying on the east bank of the Hudson and on either side of the Stony Kill Road, at Fishkill Landing, together with five dwellings, barns, &c. For particulars and map of property, apply to the executors, WM. S. VERPLANCK, JAMES MACKIN, 25 DE WINT HOOK, Fishkill, on Hudson, or No. 490 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

CATSKILL.—FURNISHED HOUSE NICELY situated, with river and mountain view for the Summer; location of New York Wickes. No. 295 West st., New-York, or B. N. PRICE, No. 183 Main st., Catskill.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH. INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903. FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE. DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

ANDREW STUART & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Pine st., New-York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL, (Payable in London.)

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY (LEASED.)

TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.

Proposals will be received at this office until noon on MONDAY, 29th inst., for ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS ($1,000,000) in the consolidated mortgage bonds of this company. These bonds will be issued in the form of "coupon" bonds of $1,000 each, or of "registered" bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable on the 1st of May and 1st of November, principal due in 1900. The mortgage by which they are secured is a first lien upon the entire railroad and franchises of the company. Each proposal must be for a price flat, and should be sealed and properly indorsed, and should state the kind and denomination of bonds wanted, for which the proposals are to be issued should be accurately given.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a check for a sum equal to five per cent. on the amount of the bid, such sum to be applied toward payment in case of acceptance, and to be returned in case of rejection.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on THURSDAY, July 2, at this office, when and where the balance must be paid.

The company reserves the right to reject all proposals offered.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, 22d June, 1874.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until noon on Monday, the 29th of June, inst., for one million of dollars, ($1,000,000,) in the first mortgage bonds of this company. These bonds will be issued in the form of "coupon" bonds, of $1,000 each, or of "registered" bonds, of $5,000 and $10,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable on 1st of January and 1st of July, principal due in 1903. The mortgage by which they are secured is a first lien upon the entire railroad property and franchises of the Company.

Each proposal should be sealed and properly indorsed, and should state the kind and denomination of bonds wanted, and the amount for which the proposed bonds are to be issued should be accurately given. Each must be accompanied by a check for a sum equal to five per cent. on the amount of the bid, such sum to be applied toward payment in case of acceptance, and to be returned in case of rejection.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on Thursday, July 2, at this office, when and where the balance must be paid.

The Company reserves the right to reject all proposals offered. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector st., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF THE CONsolidated first mortgage bonds of the CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, entitled to the benefit of the sinking fund, have THIS DAY been drawn by the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, for redemption July 1, 1874, viz.:

Nos.	5,118	8,960	4,277	3,572	4,379
	6,505	5,967	5,047	3,334	
	4,446	3,697	6,326	5,075	
	3,709	4,063	4,896	6,410	
	3,069	4,558	3,520	6,167	
	5,771	4,956	4,225	3,719	
	5,489	5,387	3,112	5,714	
	4,909	4,705	5,129	5,540	
	6,085	3,801	3,790	5,928	

Holders of the above bonds wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of redemption, must present the same at the Union Trust Company of New-York, within six months from date. EDWARD KING, President.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 6, 1874.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Six bonds of the Construction and Equipment Sinking Fund bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, due 1st January, 1913, being Nos. 76, 165, 203, 407, 444, and 449, having been drawn by lot for the sinking fund, the holders thereof are requested to present the same for payment at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, on or before the 1st proximo, after which time interest will cease on the same.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Treas

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24	Algeria, Saturday, July 18
*Russia, Wednesday, July 1	Cuba, Wednesday, July 22
China, Saturday, July 4	Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29
Calabria, Wednesday, July 8	*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5
*Scotia, Wed'day, July 15	China, Saturday, Aug. 8

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	SATURDAY, July 4, at 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC	SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA	July 2	*KENILWORTH	July 23
ILLINOIS	July 9	INDIANA	July 30
OHIO	July 16	*ABBOTSFORD	Aug. 6

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & Bros., Queenstown.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA	Wednesday, July 8
STATE OF GEORGIA	Wednesday, July 22
STATE OF INDIANA	Wednesday, July 29

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE STATE LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

After Saturday, June 13, the steamers of this line will be dispatched every alternate Wednesday until July 22, when regular weekly sailings (every Wednesday) will commence.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Elysia, Saturday	June 27
California, Tuesday	July 7
Bolivia, Tuesday	June 30
Castalia, Thursday	July 9
Caledonia, Thurs'y	July 2
Anglia, Saturday	July 11
Europia, Tuesday	July 14

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $80, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $30. STEERAGE, $20.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy	Saturday, June 27, 3 P. M.
Spain	Saturday, July 11, 12:30 P. M.
Canada	Saturday, July 18, 3:30 P. M.
Egypt	July 18, 9:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, Capt. ANDREWS.....Thursday, June 25, at 1 P. M

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, SURMONT	Saturday...June 27
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ	Saturday...July 11
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE	Saturday...July 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—*Lengthened* steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the *French* line.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA QUEENSTOWN.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. PRICE	June 30, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt.	July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN	July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. J. BRAND	July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD	Aug. 4, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Bowling,) at low rates. For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, July 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, July 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, July 18, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, July 25, 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE, to and from all points, at reduced rates. Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 23 Broadway and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship FRANKFURT, Capt. F. v. BUTOW, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 2 P. M., from Brooklyn Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, on SATURDAY, June 27.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	70
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

COOK'S AMERICAN TOURIST TICKETS.

Messrs. Cook, Son & Jenkins, No. 261 Broadway, New-York, desire to announce that they have arranged for the benefit of American and European tourists upward of 1,200 American tours, all at reduced rates, many of them new and novel.

These tours embrace the most important sections of the United States and Canadas.

They have also arranged for America their system of hotel coupons, which for many years has been so popular in the Old World.

These coupons, which provide the best accommodation at any of the hotels on the list, are supplied only to holders of Cook's tourist tickets, are sold at $3 00 per day, and effect a clear saving to the traveler of from fifty cents to $1 per day beside guaranteeing him attention. Programme showing fares and expenses for each tour can be obtained free of charge by application.

COOK, SON & JENKINS,
No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United states passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. C. C. LINA, June 27, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Tuesday, July 7.

COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, July 18, at 12 noon.

and every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

GREAT REPUBLIC	June 27
COLIMA	July 11
ALASKA	July 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong...June 24	From Yokohama...July 5
From Hong Kong...July 8	From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong...July 22	From Yokohama...July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 Noon.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, June 27.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, July 1.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

ATLAS	June 26
CLARIBEL	July 17

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ANDES	June 26
ETNA	July 7

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WYLIE, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 24, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, FERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Fernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 30.

COLUMBIA, Capt. J. B. BAKER, July 7.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, July 14.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Sailing Day from No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)	June 27
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)	July 2
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)	July 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)	July 16

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave foot of Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:30 A. M., and 234 st. (north of Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN and NYACK, (by ferry-boat,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, connecting for all points WEST and NORTH. Trip tickets to WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH, returning same day, $1. (Commencing June 29) Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 22d....2:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d.....5:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d....2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 23d....9:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 24th.3:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 24th..10:00 A. M.
Thursday, 25th..3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 25th..6:00 A. M.
Friday, 26th....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 26th....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 27th..3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th..6:30 A. M.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 23d...10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 23d.....2:30 P. M.
Wed'day, 24th.10:30 A. M.	Wed'day, 24th..3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 25th.11:30 A.M.	Thursday, 25th..4:00 P. M.
Friday, 26th....12:00 M.	Friday, 26th....5:00 P. M.
Saturday, 27th..1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th..5:30 P. M.
Sunday, 28th....7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 28th....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 28th....6:30 P. M.	Monday, 29th....7:00 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 158 Fierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Monday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st., on and after the 15th, returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st., 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) Esopus—the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. GEO. B. HULL. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent,
O. C. S. B. Company.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:15 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets, 80 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSlyn, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point, and Glenwood. Steamer Seawanhaka will leave Pier No. 2, East River, (Peck Slip,) every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M.; 9th st. at 9:05, and 33d st. at 9:15; returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M. Regular at 9:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9, 11:45 P. M. Sunday night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M. Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Railway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 8:10 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 8:10 P. M., and 12 night.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:10 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:30 P. M.

Trains leave Jersey City, from Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 2:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 8:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 9:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 7:20, 8:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 3 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. J. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—Newa Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Johnsonburg with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Pittston, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for North Branch.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Long Branch.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M., 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9:15, 10:15, 12 P. M.

E. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

Of Long Island. After June 1, 1874, trains leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., 8:30 A. M., Mail for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M., Accommodation for Islip, Rockaway Beach, and Hempstead; 1:30 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 4 P. M., Express for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 5 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 6 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 7 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, Hempstead, and Rockaway. SUNDAY TRAINS leave Brooklyn 9 A. M., Mail, for Islip, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 10 A. M., for Rockaway; 1:30 P. M., Rockaway and Hempstead; 8 P. M., for Babylon. Boats leave Roosevelt st. twenty minutes, and Grand st. fifteen minutes, before starting of trains.

R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

9:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, June 15, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

2:15 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R.,) for Long Branch, 3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05

THE ELECTION CASES.

TWO POLICE COMMISSIONERS FINED $250 EACH.

THE SCENE IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER YESTERDAY—THE FINAL RESULT OF THE VERDICT—OPINIONS OF COUNSEL.

Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner, the Police Commissioners, who were convicted on Thursday for a violation of the election law, were sentenced yesterday by Judge Brady in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and ordered to pay a fine of $250 each. The occasion drew together an immense concourse of spectators, including a large number of politicians, and the utmost interest was manifested in the proceedings. A rumor was current that the court intended to imprison the defendants, as it was empowered to do under the statute, but among the counsel and members of the Bar present, it did not receive much credence. The statement made in THE TIMES yesterday that a fine would be the punishment inflicted was regarded by the counsel as correct, and the question then discussed was the probable effect of the sentence. Whether the defendants can or will again hold office, is a question to be determined afterward, and the opinions of the Judge and counsel on the subject are appended. It is understood that the other indictments against the defendants will be pressed on for trial in the event of a decision declaring them eligible to political office. Mr. Gardner was present, with his counsel, Messrs. Hall, Fullerton, and Davenport, but Mr. Charlick, owing to indisposition, was absent. Messrs. Fairchild, Fellows and Wingate represented the prosecution.

As soon as the court was formally opened Mr. Hall moved an arrest of judgment. His first point was that the indictment charged felony, repeatedly using the word "feloniously"—that is to say, with wicked intent. The prosecution might, perhaps, have withdrawn the word before the verdict, but had not. The record, therefore, stood that they were convicted of a felony involving many disabilities not attaching to a misdemeanor, and the charge against the defendants was only a misdemeanor. Whatever might be the understanding now, afterward it might appear that the defendants were guilty of felony.

Mr. Fullerton argued that the offense was the removing of an inspector without notice on the 3d of November, which the court had charged was a prohibited act. They were indicted under the section of the revised statutes, which provided that the doing of a prohibited act, where no other penalty was imposed by any other statute, should be a misdemeanor. It being assumed that this was a prohibited act, it was necessary to inquire whether some statute did not provide specially for the punishment. He referred the court to section 3 of page 173 of the Revised Statutes, which provides for the punishment of omissions of duty under any election law, and claimed that this provided a punishment for the offense, and therefore the general section did not apply. The indictment was, therefore, void as being under the wrong statute.

Mr. Fellows said that the law of 1872 was long posterior to the provision of the revised statutes, and this general act was the only one which could reach the Police Commissioners. The other only reached inspectors or inferior officers. They had not indicted them for a willful neglect or corrrupt omission, but for doing a prohibited act.

Judge Brady said that, as to the use of the word "feloniously," there were two answers—the course of trial, the charge of the Judge, and the statement of the Attorney General that it was a misdemeanor, which together were a withdrawal of the word "feloniously;" the second answer was the word "feloniously" was always considered surplusage in this State. As to the other point, there was no punishment prescribed in the act of 1872. The section of the revised statutes applied to willful neglect or corrupt conduct, and did not apply to this case. The motion for arrest of judgment was therefore denied.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the verdict was recorded as guilty of misdemeanor.

Mr. Hall moved for a stay of judgment, with a view to appeal.

Judge Brady said that sentence should be pronounced within ten days.

Mr. Hall claimed that the old statute being remedial, could not be repealed by implication, and there was nothing directly repealing it for these cases. Another interpretation could be given to it, that it was intended to prevent what was often done in other cases, the general suspension of sentence, and not to interfere with the ordinary course of appeal.

Mr. Fairchild replied, calling attention to the fact that this law was intended to give swift justice in these election cases. This offense was committed nearly a year ago, and it was only now that they were asking for a sentence on them, after a trial in which the defense was ignorance of the law. In an English case he had recently read, the Coroner who had offended was said to have been "probably a weak and silly man, but weak and silly men should not intrude themselves into public office." Ignorance of the law could not excuse any man; and no ignorant man should intrude himself into office.

Judge Brady decided to overrule the motion, and in passing sentence said: My views of the law of 1872 render it incumbent upon me to pronounce sentence within ten days. There is not the slightest hope that this case can be heard on appeal in ten days, but inasmuch as the sentence I contemplate delivering will not interfere with the liberty of the defendants, they cannot be harmed by having it pronounced at once. I have said so much about this case during the argument on the various questions that arose, and also in my charge to the jury, that it seems to me unnecessary now to dilate upon the character of this offense further than to say that an election inspector is a man who holds a high and responsible office. He is an officer of the State, and under the law of 1872 is bound to accept and to discharge its duties. His removal is a very serious matter, and ought to be regarded as a very solemn proceeding, one which should not be contemplated without due respect for, and due observance of the rule and regulations prescribed by law. The circumstances disclosed in this case, in my judgment, do not justify more than a fine, because in its prosecution there was no proof of wicked and willful intent to do wrong. The sentence of the court, therefore, is that each of the defendants pay a fine of $250.

Mr. Hall immediately drew a check for $500 and paid the fines.

OPINION OF JUDGE BRADY AS TO THE RESULT OF THE TRIAL.

Judge Brady, when interrogated as to the effect of the conviction of the Police Commissioners, said he did not think it disqualified them from again holding office, as their offense was not a felony but a misdemeanor. The question brought up a variety of intricate law points, upon which he did not care to express an opinion, and as to whether the conviction of the Commissioners compelled them to vacate their offices, that was a matter which he believed would rest altogether with the Attorney General. The regular formula was to communicate the result of the trial to the Governor, who would in turn communicate with the appointing power, and the latter, if he deemed fit, could reappoint Messrs. Charlick and Gardner. If they disputed any decision ruling them from office, the matter, he supposed, would be brought to the court and there passed upon. He directed attention to the following sections of the Revised Statutes, volume 5, as bearing upon the question at issue:

SEC. 7. Provision shall be made by law for the removal for misconduct or malversation in office of all officers, except judicial, whose powers and duties are not legal or legislative, and who shall be elected at general elections, and also for supplying vacancies created by such removal. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, when no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

SEC. 35. Whenever any officer shall be convicted of an infamous crime, or of an offense involving a violation of his oath of office, and whenever any election or appointment of any person shall be declared void, the court before which conviction shall be had, or by which such a decision shall be made, shall immediately give notice thereof to the Governor of the State, and the cause of such conviction or decision.

SEC. 42. The Governor shall immediately give notice of the vacancy created by such conviction or decision to the body, board, or officer in whom the appointment to the office is vested, or whose duty it may be by law to order or give notice of an election or supply the vacancy.

WHAT MR. PHELPS SAID.

District Attorney Phelps expressed an opinion in almost the identical terms used by Judge Brady. He had not given the subject, he said, such attention as would justify the expression of a decided opinion, but he believed that the conviction of the prisoners would not interfere with their political rights, and would not debar them from again holding office. The provisions of the charter which had been referred to, and which were represented as deciding the question, were not properly understood. In the charter the conditions of removal were willful neglect of duty or malfeasance, but on the trial of the prisoners there was no allegation of that character, and their offense could not be placed under it. He believed that the defendants could hold office again.

MR. DAVENPORT ON THE QUESTION.

Mr. John I. Davenport, one of the counsel for the defendants, asserted that not only were they at liberty to hold office again, but their conviction did not remove them from the positions they held previous to the trial. He claims that the conviction was a technical one; that no willful or malicious intent was proved or asserted, and that consequently the provisions of the law bearing on the matter could have no reference to this particular case. The law distinctly declared that removal from office should be the consequence of willful neglect; but here there was an absence of any willful intent.

THE MAYOR PUZZLED.

Mayor Havemeyer heard of the sentence soon after it was pronounced, but he received the news with stolid indifference. He was subsequently informed that a certified copy of the conviction had been transmitted to Gov. DIX, but he made no reply. In the afternoon a TIMES reporter called upon him to ascertain if he intended to appoint Police Commissioners in place of Charlick and Gardner.

"I am giving this matter my most earnest attention," said the Mayor; "but I do not know what I shall do. There are two or three aspects of the question which I desire to look at before I make up my mind."

Some lawyers assert that the conviction virtually removes the Commissioners," suggested the reporter.

"Well, I can't say anything upon that point. I have been so pressed with other duties that I had no time to give the case of the Police Commissioners much attention. Perhaps I shall be able to decide to-morrow."

It was said that the Mayor received an opinion from an eminent lawyer, yesterday, that the conviction and the law under which it was had declare the offices of Charlick and Gardner vacant, and that his duty now is to fill them. Commissioner Disbecker had an interview with the Mayor yesterday, and his visit was attributed to a desire to obtain information on this point.

TROUBLE ALREADY IN THE POLICE BOARD.

The question as to whether Messrs. Charlick and Gardner have a right to attend the sessions of the Police Board has already arisen. It is said that Commissioners Disbecker and Duryee are in doubt upon the subject, and that they have asked an opinion of counsel, the object being to prevent the proceedings from being declared illegal. It is also said that they have been advised that Charlick and Gardner may sit with them until they are formally removed.

WHAT MR. W. H. PECKHAM THINKS OF THE VERDICT.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham states that in his opinion the result of the trial prevents the defendants from ever again holding a public office.

MR. OAKEY HALL.

Mr. Oakey Hall says he has not sufficiently examined the question, and is not prepared to say what the effect of the sentence and conviction may be, but he is at least satisfied that the point raised will be fruitful of many ingenious complications.

MR. JOHN KELLY.

Mr. John Kelly and the counsel for the prosecution are not particularly disposed to say anything in relation to the case at present, but appeared to be waiting further proceedings which may probably be instituted on the part of the defendants. In general terms, however, they profess to declare that the conviction of the defendants is their political deathknell; that it deprives them of their present positions, and prevents their acceptance of any other office in the future. The matter undoubtedly creates a number of vexed questions, which may lead to almost interminable litigation.

INTERVIEW WITH A PROMINENT LAWYER.

A lawyer who has made the charter a special study, told a TIMES reporter that the law, and the conviction which followed, create two vacancies in the Police Board.

"How?" asked the reporter.

"The revised statutes provide that any person who violates his oath of office shall, upon conviction, forfeit his office. The statute cannot be misunderstood. It operates in this way: it declares the office held by the convicted party vacant. There is, I believe, another law—of 1872—which provides that certified copies of such convictions shall be transmitted to the Governor, who shall remove the parties. The oath of office is that they shall faithfully execute the laws, and when they are convicted of violating them, of course, under the statute, they forfeit their offices."

THE MILWAUKEE AND SUPERIOR RAILROAD CASE.

Judge Woodruff yesterday filed his decision in the case of Jerome R. Brigham, Receiver of the Milwaukee and Superior Railroad Company, against Charles H. Ludington, H. H. Barling, and Abner K. Davis. In this case the complainant filed a bill as the Receiver of the debts, property, equitable interests, and things in action of the company, which was a corporation created by the laws of Wisconsin. In August, 1860, one William B. Smith recovered judgment against the company for $3,029 50 in the United States District Court of Wisconsin. The execution issued thereon was returned unsatisfied. Smith then filed his bill in equity as a judgment creditor to discover his rights as such, and to compel the application of the company's assets to the payment of the judgment. The bill was taken *pro confesso* against the company. By subsequent acts of Congress the suit was transferred to the Circuit Court of that district. The plaintiff was, by this court, appointed Receiver in 1870. The nature and object of the present suit is as follows: In 1857 the railroad company hypothecated with the Boston Locomotive Works certain notes and mortgages upon real estate in Wisconsin as collateral securities for the company's notes, amounting to $18,000, given to the locomotive works for engines. Subsequently judgment was recovered on these notes. The judgment was returned unsatisfied, and a bill in equity was filed against the company and against Ludington and others, to enforce payment out of some of the company's property, which was alleged to have come into their hands. A final decree was given against these defendants for $19,110, with interest, bringing it up to $33,398 55. By subsequent assignment this judgment and the claim of the Boston Locomotive Works came to the defendants in the present suit, Barling and Davis. They subsequently sold the debt, with all the securities, except the mortgages, which they still hold to secure their claim against responsibility to the railroad company. The complainant in this suit seeks to compel the collection of this judgment, or its application, without actual collection, toward the satisfaction of the debt of $33,398 55, which now amounts to $36,182 84, at the same time offering to pay the deficiency and all other just charges, and prays that thereupon the mortgages be delivered to him for collection for the payment of Smith's judgment, upon whose bill, as judgment creditor, the complainant was appointed Receiver. It was objected that the bill was defective for want of parties—that the presence of the railroad company was indispensable. The court held that the objection was well founded, and dismissed the bill.

MASONIC APPOINTMENTS.

M. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, Grand Master of Masons of this State, announces the following official appointments for the ensuing year:

Grand Chaplains.—R. W. and Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker, Scarsdale; R. W. and Rev. John G. Webster, Palmyra, and R. W. and Rev. George H. Hepworth, New-York.

Grand Marshal.—R. W. Charles Roome, New-York.

Grand Standard Bearer.—R. W. Isaac H. Brown, New-York.

Grand Sword Bearer.—R. W. Daniel W. Talcott, West Troy.

Grand Stewards.—R. W. Marvin D. Wheeler, Hancock; R. W. George A. Phelan, New-York; R. W. George F. Burn, Hamilton, and R. W. Richard H. Huntington, Adams.

Senior Grand Deacon.—R. W. Henry D. Walker, New-York.

Junior Grand Deacon.—R. W. Henry A. Richey, Brooklyn.

Grand Lecturer.—R. W. George H. Raymond, New-York.

Grand Librarian.—R. W. Isaac B. Conover, New-York.

Grand Pursuivant.—W. Johnston Fountain, New-York.

Grand Tiler.—W. John Hoole, New-York.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

First District, Samuel C. Seaman, Hempstead; Second District, Horace C. Sawtelle, Brooklyn, E. D.; Third District, Henry S. Knapp, Brooklyn; Fourth District, John C. Boak, New-York; Fifth District, James E. Morrison, New-York; Sixth District, Charles K. Hyde, New-York; Seventh District, John F. Baldwin, New-York; Eighth District, Mortimer C. Addoms, New-York; Ninth District, George E. C. Seaman, White Plains; Tenth District, Andrew S. Weller, Ellenville; Eleventh District, Albert Parker, Coxsackie; Twelfth District, John Keyes Paige, Schenectady; Thirteenth District, Jonathan S. Smith, Ballston Spa; Fourteenth District, James M. Kennedy, Gloversville; Fifteenth District, Francis D. Flanders, Malone; Sixteenth District, James L. Knox, Lowville; Seventeenth District, Jerome Dillenbeck, Rome; Eighteenth District, Robert P. Barnard, Greene; Nineteenth District, John E. Leonard, Auburn; Twentieth District, Chauncey N. Shipman, Elmira; Twenty-first District, Thomas H. Bennett, Canandaigua; Twenty-second District, William A. Brodie, Genesee; Twenty-third District, Robert D. Jillson, Hornelsville; Twenty-fourth District, Benjamin Flagler, Suspension Bridge; Twenty-fifth District, Bertrand Chafee, Springville; Twenty-sixth District, William S. Gleason, Mayville. Lodges working in the German tongue in New-York and vicinity, C. F. L. Hohenthal, New-York. Lodges working in the French, Spanish, and Italian tongues, Antonio Gonzales, Brooklyn.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.—M. W. John W. Simons, M. W. Stephen H. Johnson, R. W. Charles Sackreuter.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH LAST EVENING.

The regular Friday evening prayer-meeting at Plymouth Church was largely attended last evening, and, in view of recent events, the proceedings attracted special interest. In his lecture, Mr. Beecher made no reference to recent publications, and it is thought that they will receive no response from him. He spoke on the subject of joy in religion, observing on the tendency of faith to create a mental peace and a spirit of contentment and happiness. In sorrow and misfortune he claimed that this same religious comfort could be cultivated by a strenuous effort to do good, and follow strictly the path of moral rectitude. His address was replete with the customary illustrations, and on its conclusion a debate took place, in which the congregation participated.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

THE ARGONAUTA-BUFFALO RACE.

The Buffalo Rowing Club, of Buffalo, N. Y., one of the leading rowing organizations in Western New-York, having scored a number of victories in their locality, and gained considerable confidence in the abilities of their racing crew, in consequence of their performance at the Toronto Regatta in June of last year, determined to try their mettle against some of the crack crews East. They forwarded challenges to the Argonauta and Atalanta Clubs, the former accepting and the latter declining. This was considered to be one of the most important match races of the present season, and but few doubted that it would be well-contested. The Buffalo men, in their challenge, declared their perfect willingness to come on and row the challenged crews on their own water. Yesterday was the appointed day—tugs, steam-boats, and yachts swarmed over the course in great numbers, each of the prominent rowing clubs hereabout being strongly represented. Many engaged steam-boats for their exclusive use, among them the Atalantas, Nassaus, Athletics, Alcyones, Oneidas, &c. The course was three miles, straight away from the Beacon buoy at the mouth of the Kills to the Bergen Point Light-house. About 4:30 the Argonauta crew get their boat in readiness. The water at that time was rather lumpy on the last two miles, although fair at the starting point. A moderate tide was making flood, it being within an hour of high water. This was the time set for the race, but it was discovered that the Buffalo crew were yet on their way from the boat-house. The judges' boat went after them, and upon their arrival they desired to have the stake-boat placed closer in shore, which, with a very threatening aspect of the sky, made a rather unwelcome delay. It was 5:20 P. M. when the referee gave them the word go. The Argonautas took a quick hold of the water, and sped a half length to the front before the Buffalos got their boat on an even keel and under way. When they did get to work, however, they applied the power which their appearance had indicated, and they gave chase in earnest, rowing forty-one strokes per minute, against the Argonautas' thirty-eight. A drenching rain set in here, which continued throughout the race. The positions of the boats were but little changed for a half mile. The Argonautas from that point began leading, and when nearly opposite their boat-house showed a gap of three lengths, but the Buffalo crew, by a splendid spurt, drew upon their competitors, until but a half length of clear water remained between them; but, although making a grand effort, they were unable to breast their opponents, and so the Argonautas scored another handsome victory.

SUMMARY.

ARGONAUTA-BUFFALO RACE.—Four-oared shells, three miles straight.

Argonauta Crew.	Pounds.
Edward Smith, bow	147
Walter Man	155
Benj. Stephenson	157
Fred. C. Eldred, stroke	163

Time—16:46.

Buffalo Crew.	Pounds.
Chris. W. Baldy, bow	147
John B. Green	157
John N. Dorr	160
Chas. E. Dunbar, stroke	162

Time—16:54.

Referee—Fred. J. Engelhardt.
Time-keeper:—R. A. Warner.

The race was for a set of handsome colors. The Buffalo crew and their friends were most hospitably treated by their opponents, and, despite their defeat, will carry with them the recollection of a few pleasant days spent among their confrères of the East.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP BOAT RACE.

The final deposit of $2,000 in the race for the championship of America and $4,000 in gold, between George Brown, of Halifax, N. S., (champion of the British Provinces,) and William Scharff, of Birmingham, Penn., was posted at the *Clipper* office yesterday afternoon. It was the impression among the sporting men that Scharff would pay forfeit on account of his easy defeat by James Ten Eyck at Peekskill last Thursday; but they were deceived. The race is to take place on the Connecticut River, at Springfield, Mass., on July 8. Brown is already in that vicinity training for the contest. This will be the most important contest rowed in these waters since the contest between James Hamill and Walter Brown.

TEMPERANCE MEETING IN THE FREE TABERNACLE CHURCH.

A ladies' temperance meeting was held last evening in the Methodist Free Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, Rev. L. H. Klag, the Pastor of the church, presiding. There were between fifty and sixty persons present. Addresses were made by Mrs. Losee, Mrs. Brown, and Mr. A. M. Powell. Mrs. Losee said the woman's movement was progressing, and she was glad to see among the audience two persons who had abandoned the liquor traffic. Mrs. Brown said they had tried legislation and moral suasion to put down intoxication, and both had failed. But now the work seemed to be done by prayers, and she felt that God had called upon the women to take hold of the temperance work. She condemned the practice of having wine at the family table, and expressed her regret that there were many ladies in the City who went shopping when under the influence of liquor. Those, she said, who were not afflicted in their own families by drink ought, in gratitude to God, to come forward and help the temperance movement. She urged Christian women to pray for the removal of the 10,000 liquor saloons which disgraced the City. Mr. A. M. Powell was sorry to see so much indifference manifested by the public at large to the temperance movement, but he hoped soon to see an improvement in this respect. Wholesale dealers, he said, were the proprietors of many of the liquor shops in this City, and although this class was few in numbers they possessed much power, and frequently dictated the tone of religion. None of the great daily newspapers had come out in favor of total abstinence; but he had strong hopes that the leading journals would come into line in due time in favor of temperance. The liquor dealers were organizing for the campaign, and they were going to put off the fence all those who were against them. He was glad of it, as he was anxious to know those who were for and those who were against them. Miss Armstrong, from England, next led in prayer, after which Rev. Dr. King announced that this lady would lecture on Tuesday evening next in that church on the temperance question. She had, he said, attracted large audiences elsewhere, and he was sure they would have a full house to hear her. The meeting then adjourned.

GOING INTO THE COUNTRY.

A very large number of the readers of THE TIMES will undoubtedly spend the Sabbath in the country. Before they start, however, they should not fail to order to-morrow's edition of this paper, containing Mr. Bret Harte's new story, "A Passage in the Life of Mr. John Oakhurst.

POLICE COURT FINES.

Under the old Police Justices the amount of money turned into the City Treasury was so meagre as to suggest the idea very strongly that they put the money into their own pockets. When they were ousted from their positions last November, and on the present Police Justices taking their seats, an astonishing change became at once apparent in the amount of money for fines paid over to the City Treasury. The arrests continued to be just the same as previously, and the only supposition that can be in support of the old Judges is that they discharged all prisoners without fining them. This they did not do, as anyone frequenting the Police courts during their "reign" knows very well, and probably as the court-books might show if examined. The following startling statement of the returns made by the old and new Justices for six months each, and carefully copied from the books in the Controller's office, reveals a strange contrast. The figures are compiled from six months before the old Justices were legislated out of office until the end of May, thus leaving a clear contrast of six months to both incumbents. From June 1873, until November 1873, inclusive, the total fines paid into the Treasury by all the Police Courts in the City, was $1,841. From November, 1873, until May, 1874, inclusive, the total fines paid in were $26,069. The latter sum shows six months under the present Justices, the former sum shows six months' returns under the old Judges." The difference in the figures is $24,228, or nearly at the rate of $50,000 per annum. An astonishing difference in amounts, considering there was the same cause for collecting fines under the old régime as under the new.

SARATOGA SPECIAL TRAINS.

Parties intending a journey to Saratoga will, by availing themselves of these fast trains, reach Saratoga in five hours and forty minutes after leaving the Grand Central Depot. Trains leave at 9 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., and run through without change of cars, commencing this afternoon.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid—Number of warrants 62, amounting to $59,858 36. Receipts—Arrears of taxes, &c., and interest, $21,338 73; collection of assessments and interest, $2,584 07; market rents and fees, $1,274 34; water rents, $10,690 19; licenses, Mayor's Office, $944 25; board, sales, &c., Department of Charities and Correction, $948 44; total, $47,080 02.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

THE TIMES of to-morrow will contain, entire, Mr. Bret Harte's new story, "A Passage in the Life of Mr. John Oakhurst." It is one of the most strongly-marked of all the author's productions, and is destined to excite the liveliest interest among all classes of readers.

An unknown woman who crossed from Williamsburg, dropped dead in the Roosevelt Street Ferry-house yesterday morning.

Michael Mannon, aged five, No. 31 Harrison street, was run over in Washington street yesterday by a heavy truck and was severely injured.

Augustus Dobler, aged thirty-two, committed suicide at his residence, No. 37 Frankfort street, yesterday evening, by taking cyanide of potassium.

Wm. Gray, of No. 58 York street, Brooklyn, died yesterday from injuries received by having fallen down a hatchway at No. 540 Broadway on the 24th inst.

Edward Boyle recovered a judgment against the City yesterday for $513 43 for services as surveyor on Eighty-third and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets.

While insane, Frederick Ricke, aged twenty-five, of No. 94 Eldridge street, attempted suicide last night by jumping into the East River from the Water street dock.

Thomas Murphy, a boatman, of No. 20 Mulberry street, was committed for trial at the Tombs yesterday for stealing a chest of tea, value $60, from Gilbert Decker, of No. 89 Broad street.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions handed in a number of indictments yesterday, and, having disposed of the business before them, were discharged with the thanks of the court.

David Miller, of No. 364 Hudson street, and Wm. J. White, of No. 61 Watts street, who said they were truck-drivers, were held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for stealing a chain from Samuel De Wolf, of Hoboken.

Miss Alice Costineydia, who met with an accident at the Hippodrome on Thursday afternoon while riding in the hurdle-race, was reported yesterday to be out of danger. She will probably resume her performances in a few days.

John Hayden, aged twelve years, while bathing in Mott Haven Canal with two brothers, got beyond his depth in a hole and was drowned. His body was shortly afterward recovered, and Coroner Miller notified to hold an inquest.

Old Californians should by all means read Bret Harte's new story in to-morrow's edition of THE TIMES.

Rudolph Peter, Martin Nachtman, and Sigismund Schwab, three of the liquor-dealers indicted by the Grand Jury for violation of the Excise laws, yesterday furnished $1,000 bail each, in the District Attorney's office, to appear for trial.

The closing reception of St. John's School, Trinity Parish, was held yesterday morning at the school-rooms, No. 40 Varick street. The programme comprised recitations, select reading, dialogues, and music. The school reopens the first Monday in September.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni of the College of the City of New-York, last evening, the following officers were elected: President, Everett P. Wheeler; Vice Presidents, Rev. Beverly Tucker and Eustace W. Fisher; Secretary, James Knox; Treasurer, Frederick J. Depeyster.

Isaac Hatch and William Johnson, the two colored men indicted for the murder of Police Officer Burns, of the Eighth Precinct, on the 1st of December last, were yesterday discharged in the Court of General Sessions, the evidence against them being insufficient to warrant their detention.

Otto Metzner was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of burglary. He was caught coming out of the rear window of the shoe store of Patrick Logan, No. 438 Ninth avenue, having in his possession four dozen pairs of shoes, valued at $180. He had an accomplice with him at the time but he escaped.

A suit has been commenced by the Attorney General of the State in the Supreme Court against John Llanagan, with a view of ousting him from the office of Civil Justice of the Tenth Judicial District of New-York, comprising the recently annexed territory of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, on the ground that he was not legally elected to fill such office.

The Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church elected the following officers yesterday: John A. Hardenbergh, Esq., President; Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, D. D., Vice President; Rev. R. H. Steele, D. D., Recording Secretary; Rev. J. West, D. D., Corresponding Secretary, and John R. Smith, Esq., Treasurer. Executive Committee—Rev. William Ormiston, D. D.; Mr. John W. Ferdon, Rev. F. D. Van Cleef, D. D.; Mr. S. R. W. Heath, Rev. John H. Dargan, D. D.; Rev. Isaac Riley, Messrs. Samuel B. Stewart, and John R. Smith.

The Summer games attending the opening of the new grounds of the New-York Athletic Club, at Mott Haven, to-day, at 3:30 P. M., will be conducted according to the following programme: 1. High jump. 2. Hundred-yards race, three heats. 3. Three-mile walk. 4. One-mile walk. 5. Final hundred yards heat. Music will be discoursed by Ochl's orchestra. The grounds can be reached by the 2:30 P. M. Harlem train from the Grand Central Depot, or by the Harlem or Morrisania steam-boats. On Saturday, July 11, 1874, there will be a quarter-mile race and a one-mile walk for club badges offered by the Secretary.

The annual Commencement of the General Protestant Episcopal Seminary was held yesterday morning at St. Peter's Church in West Twentieth street. Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, preached a sermon, and diplomas were given to the following graduating students: Thomas Burgess, A. B.; M. W. Darby, B. A.; Zena Doty, LL. B.; George W. Douglass, B. A.; John L. Egbert, Walter Gardner, A. B.; Rev. David G. Gunn, R. M. Hoyden, B. A.; Joseph Hooper, A. B.; Ingram N. W. Irvine, Alfred E. Johnson, A. B.; Luther Pardee, B. A.; Robert Ritchie, A. B.; Spencer S. Roche, A. M.; John Gardner Rosencrantz, B. A.

BROOKLYN.

THE TIMES of to-morrow will contain, entire, Mr. Bret Harte's new story, "A Passage in the Life of Mr. John Oakhurst." It is one of the most strongly-marked of all the author's productions, and is destined to excite the liveliest interest among all classes of readers.

Twenty-seven thousand inspections were made by the physicians of the Board of Health during the year ending June 1.

The Real Estate Exchange, recently formed in Brooklyn, which by many was looked upon as a hazardous experiment, is pronounced by real estate brokers to be a complete success.

Yesterday District Attorney Winslow received an official communication from Gov. DIX announcing that the offices of the convicted Charity Commissioners are vacant.

While reading in bed, by the light of a kerosene lamp, on Thursday night, Patrick Martin, aged fifty years, of No. 20 North Elliott place, was terribly burned by the explosion of the lamp.

A trial of the new shell boat built for them by Chas. B. Elliott, of Greenpoint, for the university regatta at Saratoga, was made yesterday by the Wesleyan crew, who visited Newtown Creek for that purpose.

An unknown woman, about forty-five years of age, was prostrated by the heat at the corner of South Third and Second streets, yesterday morning. She was taken to the Eastern District Hospital in a state of insensibility.

The closing exercises of Public School No. 5, of which Mrs. Charlotte Murphy is Principal, were held yesterday in the school building in Gold street, near Water, before a large number of visitors, and proved to be of a most interesting character.

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The Directors of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad have elected Mr. John H. Burtis President and Mr. John Q. Kellogg Secretary. A number of committees intrusted with the work of commencing the construction of the road have been appointed.

Next Tuesday the Bridge Committee of the Common Council meet to consider the application made by the Directors of the East River Bridge Company, to the effect that the city accept the conditions imposed by the Legislature in enacting the Bridge bill.

A delegation from the Brooklyn Women's Temperance Union called on the Mayor yesterday for the purpose of urging on his Honor the necessity of having drinking fountains erected in the streets. The Mayor promised to call the attention of the Common Council to the matter.

Coroner Whitehill held an inquest yesterday in the case of Winifred Markham, who was found dead at her home, No. 246 North Eighth street, on Thursday night. The testimony showed that deceased died of appoplexy, and the jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Dockmaster Hayward called on the Mayor yesterday and was instructed to inform the ice companies who have recently obtained dock privileges at the Wallabout, that if they increased the price of ice beyond the sum stipulated when the dock privileges were granted those privileges would be taken away.

A brilliant wedding was celebrated at the Strong Place Baptist Church on Thursday evening. The contracting parties were Mr. George Allis, of No. 14 Strong place, and Miss Kirsten Litchfield, daughter of Mr. E. B. Litchfield, No. 180 Congress street. Several bridesmaids and groomsmen and a large number of friends attended the happy couple.

About midnight on the 17th March last Mrs. Sutton, of No. 226 Ewen street, awoke and found standing by her bed a form clothed in white, from which emanated in a sepulchral voice the words, "I am thy husband's ghost." Mrs. Sutton screamed, and the ghost disappeared hurriedly through the door. The following morning it was discovered that during the night $20 had been stolen from the house. The "form" that appeared to Mrs. Sutton was that of Ed. S. Sutton, her husband, who had deserted her some time before. Yesterday Sutton was arrested and committed by Justice Eames on a charge of burglary.

LONG ISLAND.

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The corner-stone of the new Methodist Church, (formerly the "Old Church,") at Rockville Centre, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Most of the sidewalks in the streets of Hempstead village are now flagged, in accordance with an ordinance passed last year by the Board of Trustees, and a number of the residents are now paving the streets in front of their dwellings.

The Assessors of Queens County have resolved, notwithstanding the advice of the State Board of Assessors, to estimate the assessable value of real estate upon the same basis as that of last year. Personal property will be assessed in a corresponding ratio.

A party of burglars, about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, entered the residence of Mr. Morris Franklin, on Sanford avenue, Flushing. They removed their boots, and were about to commence operations, when a burglar alarm was struck, and a member of the family who was aroused, discharged a revolver, when the thieves incontinently fled, one of them leaving behind a pair of boots, which are now in possession of the Police.

In the vicinity of Bridgehampton caterpillars have become so numerous that the birds are unable to keep them down, and they are consequently a very destructive nuisance, destroying young grafts, and stripping the trees of their leaves in all directions. In addition to caterpillars, the farmers of Sagg are troubled with foxes, which make nocturnal raids upon their turkey and chicken roosts. They have recently destroyed over 1,000 young turkeys.

Mr. B. W. Hitchcock, the well-known Long Island real estate dealer, is now erecting a fine depot building on the Long Island Railroad, at a station to be known as Garden City, about a mile west of Mineola, and near the Court-house at North Hempstead. The neighborhood which the depot is intended to accommodate is known as Garden City Park, which is distinct from A. T. Stewart's Garden City at Hempstead Plains, and about a mile to the north of it.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

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In the Court of Sessions, Samuel Sheridan and P. Sweeney, indicted for an assault on Mrs. Kraft, of New-Rochelle, entered pleas of guilty, and were sached fined $50, to stand committed until paid. Casper Blatter, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sent to Albany Penitentiary for three years. He had served a term in the State Prison. Hugh Aiken, indicted for burglary in first degree and petit larceny, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, which was accepted, for which he was sent to Albany Penitentiary for one year. Wm. McGrath, indicted for an assault and battery, was fined $50.

NEW-JERSEY.

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A slight leak has been discovered in the new low-service reservoir in Newark. It can easily be repaired.

Michael Darcy, the laborer who fell through the trestle-work at Bergen Point, died Thursday night in consequence of his injuries.

The residence of J. W. B. Cushing, on Mann street, East Orange, was entered by burglars yesterday morning and robbed of a large quantity of silverware and other valuable articles.

Daniel McLeod and John McDonald, two well-known residents of Jersey City, were thrown from a light wagon in Montgomery street, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and seriously injured.

A one-story frame building in Elizabethport, which was occupied by Joseph Durey as a restaurant, caught fire at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and was entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $1,500. A machine-shop adjoin ing was damaged about $400.

Demas Colton, a prominent citizen of Newark, died at his residence Thursday night after a brief illness. Deceased was a Director in the National State Bank, and also in the Newark Mutual Fire Assurance Company. He was seventy-five years old, during fifty-five of which he lived in Newark.

Yesterday afternoon, as Thomas Sullivan and Fritz Kline were driving through Day street, Orange, in a light farm wagon, the seat broke down and they were precipitated to the ground. Kline's feet became entangled in the reins, and he was dragged a considerable distance, the wheels of the wagon finally passing over his body, and inflicting injuries which it is feared will prove fatal. The wheels also passed over Sullivan's body, but he escaped without serious injury.

John Gotthold has been arrested and lodged in the county jail in Newark on a charge of swindling several parties by means of forged checks. On Thursday afternoon he passed a fraudulent check for $18 on Edward Hoffman, a saloon-keeper, by representing that he was a working man, and that his employer had given him the check for wages due. He passed checks for the same amounts on Samuel Walter, George Weidenmeyer, Adam Stadimier, and Ulrich Scheiner.

A man who gave his name as Louis Argent was found yesterday locked in an Erie Railway grain car, and almost dead from exhaustion and thirst. He said he got in the car at Salamanca, and during the journey to this City, which occupied three days, he subsisted on the wheat with which the car was loaded. During that time he had not had a drop of water to drink. Argent went West with a circus, and being out of means, adopted that method of getting back. He was provided for at Taylor's Hotel, and furnished with a small sum of money to enable him to reach some friends residing in New-York.

James Mallen, aged thirteen years, whose parents reside in Burnside street, Orange, was fatally burned Thursday evening by the explosion of an oil-can, from which he was pouring oil on a fire to make it burn. When the explosion took place the burning oil scattered all over his clothing, and he ran out in the street a mass of flames. A man named Dougherty caught him and tore off the burning clothes. In the meantime the house was discovered to be on fire, and some of the neighbors ran in and extinguished the flames before they had gained much headway. The lower part of the boy's body and his legs were so badly burned that the flesh peeled off. He cannot recover.

Old Californians should